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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, May 5.—At an early hour yesterday morning several persons reached the city who were on the ambulance train at the time of its capture by the yankees on Sunday evening. From one of them we obtained some particulars of the affair. As the train neared the hotel at Ashland a couple of shots were fired at the engine, which was at once stopped. The yankees were the 12th Illinois regiment, 500 strong, Col. Davis, who said he was originally from King George county, Virginia, and claimed kin with President Davis. By order of the Colonel the engine was uncoupled and burnt. All the sick and wounded and passengers were then paroled. No interference was made with private property. Just as the train was first hailed by the yankee cavalry several persons who were in the back car, among them a bearer of dispatches from Gen. Lee, jumped off and succeeded in escaping, and are supposed to have made their way to our forces at the South Anna, or to Hanover Junction. The yankee Colonel was disposed to be very chatty. He said he knew the country round about Ashland like a book; that he had fox hunted over it many a time. The privates were not so complacent; they seemed rather uneasy, fearing surprise. One of them was heard to ask another how he liked the country. The fellow said he didn't like it altogether; he feared it was unhealthy to people from so far North. The yankee horses were first-rate and all in good order. The sick and wounded on the train were immediately taken into the houses of the residents of Ashland and the vicinity and attended by the ladies. The only property destroyed by the raid makers was the engine of the ambulance train, an old engine lying at Ashland, and some 200 yards of the railroad track. A negro who was with the yankees took an axe and began to knock a car to pieces, but his comrades made him desist. They took several horses and negroes from the neighborhood.

Rumored Approach of the Enemy on the City Renewed.—At 8 o'clock, A. M., a courier reported at headquarters that the yankee cavalry, to the number of 5000, were at Warwick's farm, 5 miles from the city. About the same time another courier brought information that the enemy had appeared at Hungary Station, a station 10 miles up the Fredericksburg Railroad. These announcements, of course, produced some excitement, though persons who had had any experience of couriers' stories received the accounts with many grains of allowance. All, however, believed that the yankees, a part or a whole of the same who had been at Ashland on the day before, were in the vicinity of the city, with the design, not of attacking the capital, but of inflicting still further damage upon our railway communication with the army of Northern Virginia.

At 7 o'clock, A. M., a telegraphist had been sent, with an engine and tender, up the Central road to repair the wires. About 11 o'clock a youth, who had ridden in from Atlee's, brought information that the engine had been captured by the yankees at the railroad bridge over the Chickahominy, 5 miles north of this city, a locality made memorable by the fact that near here, on the 26th June 1862, Gen. A. P. Hill began the great battles of Richmond.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock, Maj John F Wren, with about 80 men of his cavalry battalion, who on Sunday started to Hanover Junction, returned to this city by the Mechanicsville turnpike. From one of the men we learned the adventures of the company during their brief absence from the city. On their way to the Junction, when 3 miles on this side of Ashland, they met on the mountain road a considerable body of yankee cavalry. Major Wrenn at once drew up his men in line of battle, but the enemy showing no disposition to make an attack, advanced upon him. A skirmish at long range ensued, in which 40 or 50 shots were fired on each side. One yankee was seen to fall from the saddle. No one was struck on our side. Major Wrenn, finding the enemy's force much superior to his own, fell back slowly towards Richmond. The men remained in the saddle all night, falling back slowly, and watching the enemy. At 5 o'clock this morning the retreating party came in sight of the Brooke bridge, on the Brooke turnpike 3 miles from the city, when, to their surprise, they found it occupied by a detachment of several hundred yankees. Seeing his retreat in that direction cut off, and the yankees pressing on his rear, Maj. Wrenn wheeled his column to the left and made across the country for the Meadow Bridges, which, on nearing, he discovered to be also in the possession of the enemy. Without loss of time he bore still further east, and by dint of urging his jaded horses to their utmost was enabled to reach and cross in safety the Mechanicsville bridge, from which point access to the city was unobstructed.

The Yankees at Chickahominy Bridge.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock, p. m, John L. Phillips and James Crone, the telegraph operator and engineer, who had started out in the morning to repair the wires on the Central Rail Road, returned to this city on foot. They give the following account of their expedition. They left the city at 7 o'clock, a. m., with an engine and tender, having with them two negro firemen. They proceeded as far as Peake's, 18 miles from Richmond, without seeing any signs of the enemy. At this place they were met by a section master of the road, who told them that the yankees were at Hanover C. H., where they had staid all night. Upon the receipt of this information they immediately reversed the engine and started to return. On nearing the bridge over the Chickahominy the engineer discovered the yankees employed in burning that structure. Leaving the free negroes to shift for themselves, Crone and Phillips leaped from the engine and plunged into the dense undergrowth of Chickahominy swamp. The yankees pursued them a short distance and gave up the chase. They then made the negroes put a full head of steam on the engine and run it into the stream over the broken span of the bridge. Having done all the damage they conveniently could to the bridge and railroad, they robbed one of the negroes of his hat and silver watch, and leaving behind them a couple of horses that were too much jaded to keep up with their hasty movements, took their departure in an easterly direction. The negroes jumped upon the horses and rode into town.

The nearest approach of the enemy to the city.—The nearest approach to this city ever made by hostile yankee was accomplished on yesterday morning. When McClellan beleaguered the Capital of the Confederacy, twelve months ago, and "On to Richmond" was the watchword of his numberless legions, 5 miles was the least distance ever between him and the object of his hopes and ambition. But on yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, 300 yankee cavalry visited the farm of Mr. John B. Young, on the Brooke turnpike, two miles from the corporate limits. Their stay, it is true, was brief, but they enjoyed one of the finest views of the spires and housetops of the city, and were rewarded by the acquisition of three fine horses, which they stole from Mr. Young. The first intimation Mr. Young had of the proximity of an enemy, three blue coats galloped up to his house from the rear and began to put a halter on his buggy horse. He stepped out of the house and asked the man what he was doing. The fellow replied that he was about to take that horse by "orders from headquarters." Then the truth, that the individual before him was a live yankee, for the first time flashed across his mind. He at once concluded that Gen. Lee must have been defeated, and that Hooker was marching on Richmond. Having secured the horses, the yankee rejoined the main body, who were drawn up in line on the pike in front of the house. The yankees were in much terror, evidently expecting every moment to be pounced upon by the rebel forces. The first explanation Mr. Young received of this sudden apparition of yankees upon his peaceful premises was from a regiment of our troops sent in pursuit of the enemy.

Narrow Escape.—Gen. Winder, attended by one of his Aids, was out on the Brooke pike yesterday morning, making a reconnoissance, when he narrowly escaped capture by the yankee free-booters. He saw approaching him a body of cavalry—mistaking them for Wrenn's battalion, he was on the point of riding up to them, when his Aid discovered their nationality. The General and his Aid galloped off leisurely, soon leaving the jaded cattle of the yankees out of sight. This was the same party who visited Mr. Young's farm. Lieut. James Brown, who had been on a visit to Mr. Paleskes, a few miles up the pike, had a short time before been arrested and paroled by them, after being robbed of his horse.

The circumstances of Mr. Brown's capture, as reported to us, are interesting. Seeing a number of cavalrymen on the pike he rode up to them and inquired who they were. In turn they desired to know who he was. He replied that he was one of Gen. Winder's officers, giving them his rank. One of the cavalrymen then told him that he was an officer in the — New York cavalry, and that he, Brown, was a prisoner, and desired him to dismount; the men accompanying the words of their officer by leveling their pistols at Mr. Brown, he acceded to the demand. He was then taken to the Colonel commanding the cavalry, who gave his name as Kilpatrick, by whom he was paroled. Mr. Brown then said to the Colonel that it was impossible that he or his men could escape; that their movements were known in Richmond, and that they were watched and would be captured. Kilpatrick replied that he didn't care whether he was captured or not, but that he would go on doing what mischief he could until he was captured; Mr. Brown being deprived of his horse walked into town.

Raid-makers Captured by Citizens.—Six of the yankee cavalry were captured by citizens yesterday morning. Two whose horses were broken down were captured by Mr. Garland Haines in the vicinity of the city; another was found asleep in one of our batteries on the Brooke Pike; and three others who had lost their way were arrested at Mrs. Allen's near Hungary, and brought into this city by Major Thomas Taylor and the Rev. John C. McCabe. They all stated that they expected to be captured when they started on the expedition, and did not regret that their expectations had been realized: that they would be paroled and go home, which was considerably better than tearing over the country without food or sleep.

The Number of Yankees in the Raid.—If we were to believe the stories that since Saturday have been brought to the city by couriers, startled farmers and telegraph operators, we should set down the number of yankees engaged in this raid at not less than 10,000. But on camly reviewing all the facts before us, we cannot clearly account for more than 6 or 700, unless the story be true that a separate squadron went across to Columbia. The Rev. James B. Taylor, who was on the ambulance train captured at Ashland, assures us that he counted the cavalry at that point when they fell into line preparatory to leaving for Hanover Court House, and that they numbered 274. Add to this 20 or 30 that were stationed as pickets on the different roads in the vicinity, and we have about 300. The same force went direct to Hanover C. H., where they were at once magnified by the astonished natives into a thousand. This was the 12th Illinois regiment, Col. Davis.

The party of Col. Kilpatrick's regiment, who visited Hungary, the farmers on the Brooke Turnpike, for a time intercepted Major Wrenn, and afterwards burnt the railroad bridge over the Chickahominy, might have been 500 strong. One of Wrenn's troopers who saw them in a number of different places, estimated them at 3000. But to his imagination their numbers were distorted from the same cause that never so small a pistol bore looks so vast to the man at whom it is pointed. These two regiments amounting to 800 or 900 men are all that we have any *authentic* accounts of. There may have been more, but certainly they have not been satisfactorily located.

The Damage done by the Enemy.—The amount of damage and property destroyed by the yankee cavalry, that we have certain information of, is ridiculously slight considering the distance they have traversed to effect it; that which we have from time to time heard of is much more considerable. We have heard that they tore up miles of track about Louisa C. H., burnt all the buildings at Hanover C. H. and the Central railroad bridge and the South Anna bridges, besides doing incalculable mischief nearer this city. But from several gentlemen who left Hanover C. H. after the departure of the enemy, we learn that the only buildings burnt there were those belonging to the railroad. From a detailed account of their proceedings we gather that the mischief done by them was the burning of those buildings, tearing up a piece of trestle-work, stealing a number of broken down Confederate horses and mules and drinking up all the whiskey in Brill's tavern. Our informants think that but for Brill's whiskey they would not have fired any of the houses. They sent a squad up to burn the bridge over the South Anna, who, being fired on by four watchmen at the bridge, retreated in haste and could not be prevailed upon to return. We may here remark that our informants state that the whole party, except when drunk, were under continual apprehension of being surprised and captured, a statement corroborated by all persons who have come in contact with any of them during the raid. The damage done the Chickahominy bridge is merely nominal and can be repaired in a few hours. On the Fredericksburg road they have torn up a few rails, burnt an old shed at Hungary and singed the woodwork of four culverts. That's all. In their course they have stolen a good many horses and negroes, perhaps two hundred horses and twenty-five or thirty negroes.

What became of the yankees.—From all the information before us, we are disposed to believe that the two regiments, the one from Hanover C. H. and the one which visited the suburbs of the city, rendezvoused yesterday evening at the Old Church, in the lower end of Hanover county, from which place they could either bear northward towards Port Royal, or eastward to their gunboats on the York river. Mr. Lipscomb, the keeper of the tavern at Old Church, was in town last night, and reported the yankee cavalry in heavy force at that place, and that they came from the direction of Richmond.

The Latest.—As we go to press rumors come in upon us thick and fast. Couriers are said to be arriving with accounts of yankees here, there and *everywhere*. One who left Ashland at three o'clock, P. M., reports that they have burnt the Fredericksburg railroad bridge over the Chickahominy, ten miles from the city. As a train started for Ashland this evening some uneasiness is felt on account of this report.

From Columbia.—A dispatch was received about ten o'clock from Gordonsville, stating that William H. F. Lee had fallen upon a body of Yankee cavalry near Columbia, killed and wounded many and scattered the rest to the winds.

An hour later a report was circulated that the party engaged by Lee were not the main body of Yankees, but only a detached squadron. That the principal force consisted of several thousand who were carrying everything before them; had burnt the dwellings at Elk Hill, and the Byrd plantations, and were devastating the whole country.

Much of this must be doubtless set down to the account of the proverbial exaggeration of excited country people.—*Examiner.*

RICHMOND, May 5.—The yankee forces lately engaged in raids upon the railroads, were composed of twenty-eight regiments, all under Gen. Stoneman, a force of, at least, 15,000 men. The detachment of so large a body of troops upon such an expedition, while a battle like that just fought in Spotsylvania was in actual delivery, will remain one of the inexplicable manœuvres of yankee strategy. Fifteen thousand cavalry is a most formidable force, and, judiciously used on the battle-field, might have caused us irreparable loss.—*Enquirer.*

From Fredericksburg.—RICHMOND, May 5.—We saw on yesterday a gentleman who left Gen. Lee's headquarters, at Massaponax Church, on Sunday at 2 p. m. The battle of that day took place above Fredericksburg, and whilst it was raging 15,000 of the enemy advanced from the river, at the mouth of Deep Run, and made an attack upon Gen. Early, who, with a division, was holding the Fredericksburg heights in the rear of our main line of battle. After an obstinate fight Gen. Early repulsed the enemy. Our informant knew none of the particulars of the day's battles. While at the headquarters he heard some of Gen. Jackson's staff say that his wound was in the left arm above the elbow, and might prove very dangerous unless amputation was resorted to. It will be very gratifying to the many friends and admirers of Gen. Jackson to know that he is in skillful hands. Dr. Hunter McGuire, of Winchester, one of the most eminent Surgeons in Virginia, is his medical director.—*Examiner.*

RICHMOND, May 5.—The scene of the late battle is in Spotsylvania county, between the Wilderness and Chancellorsville. The latter is a place with only one dwelling, a large brick house, formerly a tavern, and latterly a boarding school. It is about ten miles west of Fredericksburg. The Wilderness we suppose to be indicated by "Wilderness Creek," a small stream running into the Rappahannock, about four or five miles from Chancellorsville; the country adjacent and widening out towards Chancellorsville is the Wilderness, out of which the enemy came at the bidding of Jackson. The United States ford is on the Rappahannock, 8 miles above Fredericksburg, and two miles below the mouth of the Rapidan. Ely's ford is on the Rapidan, 4 miles above its mouth. The enemy having crossed into Spotsylvania, presented himself on the left of our line in front of Fredericksburg. But our sagacious Commander had taken proper measures, as it may be inferred by the result. Longstreet and his command were recalled in good time, and by the best routes for an opportune junction with our main line, while the strategy for getting in rear of the enemy was matured. This decisive movement was conducted by that warrior who never fails, and on Saturday (as we understand) the enemy, in his dismay, found Jackson thundering upon his rear. Driven from his position towards Chancellorsville, he got out of the frying pan into the fire by encountering Longstreet. His rout was complete, as we are officially informed by Gen. Lee.

While the fighting in the Wilderness was progressing there was some skirmishing, also some artillery duelling about Fredericksburg, details of which have not yet come to hand.—*Dispatch.*

RICHMOND, May 5.—No official dispatches have been received last night or this morning from Gen. Lee's Headquarters, but private telegrams represent our victory as complete.

Gen. Jackson's left arm was skillfully amputated below the shoulder by Dr. McGuire, of Winchester. The General was removed to a country house about 15 miles distant from the battle field and is doing well. Direct railroad communication with our army has not yet been re-established. The guide of the cavalry raiders was captured yesterday at Tunstall's station on the York River railroad, where a skirmish occurred between the Yankees and a few companies of Confederate Infantry.

LATEST FROM VIRGINIA.

ANOTHER DISPATCH FROM GEN. LEE.

GUINEAS, NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, May 5.—To His Excellency President Davis: At the close of the battle of Chancellorsville on Sunday the enemy was reported advancing from Fredericksburg, in our rear. Gen. McLaws was sent back to arrest his progress, and repulsed him handsomely that afternoon. Learning that this force consisted of two corps under Gen. Sedgewick, I determined to attack it, and marched back yesterday with Gen. Anderson, and uniting with McLaws, and early in the afternoon, succeeded, by the blessing of Heaven, in driving Gen. Sedgewick over the River. We have reoccupied Fredericksburg, and no enemy remains South of the Rappahannock in its vicinity.

R. E. LEE.

The Wounded Arriving in Richmond—Communication Restored.—RICHMOND, May 6.—Two trains with wounded soldiers arrived this forenoon from Fredericksburg per Railroad.

Direct communication with the army being again established, some reliable details of the recent battles will probably be received during the day.

WILMINGTON, May 6.—The following private dispatch from Adjutant McLaurin of the 18th N. C. T., has been kindly placed at our disposal, (says the Journal.) The death of Col. Purdie, as also of a number of the members of his regiment, is to be deeply regretted:—

HANOVER JUNCTION, May 5.—I was wounded through the left thigh on Sunday morning. Lieut. McLean was wounded severely in right thigh; M. McCormick severely in jaw and neck; Serg't McIntosh, D. McLauchlin, Alex'r Smith and D. Jones are slightly wounded. Col Purdie was killed, and Lieut. Col. George received a flesh wound in the right hip. Fifteen to twenty have been killed and about eighty wounded in the regiment. On Sunday the Confederates were giving it to the enemy handsomely.

W. H. McLAURIN.
Adj't 18th Reg't N. C. T.

Capture of Yankees in the Valley.—RICHMOND, May 5.—A portion of our troops under General Jones captured about 100 Yankees at Greenland, Hardy county, last Saturday night. These Yankees, two companies, were posted in a church at this point, when they were attacked by our men who were passing along that way. Efforts were made to dislodge them, but they fought desperately, and refused to surrender, killing one of our men, and wounding several others. Finding all ordinary means for the dislodgement of the Yankees ineffectual, it was resolved to "smoke them out," as we had no time to lose in waiting to starve them out. Gen. Jones set their retreat on fire, and they only surrendered when the roof of the burning fort was about to fall in. They are now on their way to Richmond.

We obtained with the prisoners 16 horses, 2 wagons, an ambulance, some stores of sugar, candles, soap, ammunition, guns, &c.—*Examiner.*

From Lynchburg.—RICHMOND, May 6.—A packet boat arrived this morning from Lynchburg. Her passengers report very little damage done to the Canal by the yankees. Several farm bridges over the canal were destroyed; one lock gate was damaged.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

The Petersburg Express has a New York Herald of the 2d inst.

The crossing of the Rappahannock by Hooker's army is announced, little resistance being offered by the rebels who fell back with a loss of 500 prisoners, says the Herald. A great battle was expected, and the Herald thus speculates on the matter:—

"The reports which we publish to-day of the movements of Gen. Hooker's army indicate the near approach of the most important, and, perhaps, the decisive struggle of the war.

"The details of the crossing of the Rappahannock by the army indicate Gen. Hooker's plan of operations. He is moving on an interior line above or west of Fredericksburg, to turn that strong position or to draw the enemy out into the open field. The detachments which were sent down several miles below Fredericksburg, to lay a number of pontoon bridges, as if for the crossing of the whole army there, were evidently employed to divert the attention of the enemy from the main design of crossing above, and this stratagem no doubt contributed largely to the passage of the river at the several crossings above, almost without a show of resistance.

"The main body of the army was thus rapidly marching southward, several of the advanced corps having crossed the Rapidan, and the alternative was thus presented to Gen. Lee of instantly coming out of his defences for battle, or for a rapid retreat to secure his roads to Richmond. He could not remain behind his intrenchments with his enemy rapidly pushing along his flank to get in between him and Richmond, his base of supplies. He must come out and fight or retreat, and without loss of time, or the powerful advanced cavalry force of Gen. Stoneman will anticipate him and cut off his railway communication. We shall not be surprised, therefore, if our next intelligence from the Army of the Potomac is that of a desperate battle, or of the hasty retreat of the rebel army to some new position.

"But, as the enemy appear to have had at none of the crossings of the Rappahannock any protecting force beyond a line of pickets and a squad or two of riflemen, is it not possible that Lee, anticipating this flank movement of Gen. Hooker, may have played upon him the old rebel game of Manassas and Corinth. We are aware of the fact that only a few days ago the rebel tents by day and their camp fires by night along the heights of Fredericksburg appeared to be largely increased; but even this may have been a ruse. Some weeks ago we were informed, through an intercepted letter from a soldier of Lee's army that orders had been read through all his camps for preparations for a march, involving the destruction of all surplus baggage. It is possible, therefore, that while Gen. Hooker has been waiting for the roads to dry his enemy may have given him the slip, though all our information direct from the field leads to a different conclusion.

"At all events, this advance of Gen. Hooker is now the all-absorbing question of the day. The hopes and the fears of the country are now centered upon him. He is aware of the tremendous responsibilities of his position. His success will be to him an enduring crown of glory; but should he fail he is lost beyond redemption. He enters upon the momentous task before him with everything supplied him essential to success by the government and the people, except those essential qualities of unfailing skill, promptitude in action and vigilant discretion which he is expected himself to supply, and which we trust he will supply, as the leader of the magnificent army which he commands. We await the next intelligence of his advance, therefore, with confidence that it will give us the best assurance of a victorious campaign."

Gen. Banks' Victories in Louisiana.—WASHINGTON, May 1.—The National Republican publishes official despatches from Gen. Banks, dated near St. Martinsville, April 17.

The results among others of Gen. Banks' expeditions are—Accomplishing a march of over three hundred miles; beating the enemy in three battles—two on land and one on Grand Lake, dispersing the rebel army utterly; destroying the rebel navy; capturing the foundries of the enemy at Franklin and New Iberia, and demolishing the salt works, ten miles southwest of the latter place, capturing the camp equipage of the enemy, also several guns and between 1,000 and 2,000 prisoners, and so deranging the plans of the rebels that they cannot for some months, if ever, reorganize the land and naval forces in that part of Louisiana.

Our loss in the two land battles was about 600 or 700.

The despatches say that we have not only destroyed the army and navy of the enemy, and captured his materials for the reorganization of his forces, but we have also in our possession his ablest officers of the sea and land.

[Did'nt known we had any of these things Banks has taken from us.]

The Pennsylvania scare.—The rebels in Northwestern Virginia passed within thirteen miles of Waynesburg, Penn. The Cashier of the Bank there destroyed sixty thousand dollars of the bank's issue for fear of its falling into the hands of the rebels.

Gold in New York was quoted at 151.

STONEMAN'S CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

The following letter gives a detailed account of the Yankee cavalry expedition in Northern Virgina, the results of which have been made apparent within the past three days:

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WARRENTON JUNCTION, April 27, 1863.

It was proposed during the past winter to collect the cavalry force of the Army of the Potomac from the different divisions to which they were detailed, and concentrate them under one leader. Gen Hooker, with the Napoleonic knowledge of men which he has shown in the selection of subordinates, nominated Gen. Stoneman for the position, an officer who, from natural aptitude and long experience in the Western Territories, is acknowledged to posess no superior in the army. The design was speedily carried out. Pleasanton, Averill, Gregg, Buford, with their forces, were ranged under his command; corps Generals who had aired their dignity with long trains of body guards, were reduced to stump-tailed potentates of twenty; division Generals were remorselessly curtailed to six; and Brigadiers, poor fellows, were vouchsafed but three to act as orderlies and run their errands.

A review by the President was held early during the present month to this splendid body of men, and on the 13th instant a large portion of them started, with two batteries of Artillery under Major Robertson, upon a secret expedition, beaming with hope, and proud of the magnificent organization to which they were attached. Its definite object was known but to very few, and this was subject to the modification of circumstances, and of information received. No wagons were used, beyond a few ambulances. Packed mules carried the supplies, and mud was no obstacle. On Thursday Gen. Stoneman arrived at Beverly Ford, accompanied by Averill's division; Gregg lay behind him; Buford, with the regulars, and Rush's Lancers, was lower down, at Rappahannock bridge, while Col. Davis, with a brigade, was ordered on Tuesday evening to cross at Freeman's Ford the following morning at daylight, drive the enemy from their rifle pits, move down and do the same from Beverly Ford, thus clearing the way for Averill, Gregg and the Commanding General. Buford was ready at a given time to effect his own crossing.

Col. Davis commenced his march at 11 P. M., but darkness and a furious rain retarded his object until 9 A. M. on Wednesday. Passing Freeman's Ford without interruption, he proceeded on to Hazel river, captured eight men at Milford Mills Ford, and then to reach Beverly Ford, made a flank movement of two and a half miles, with two squadrons from the 8th N. York and 3d Indiana, under Major Pope covering his right flank. The latter squadron being subsequently directed to move on the ford and capture the enemy in their rifle pits, found they had escaped, and were then pushed as skirmishers into the woods in the rear. The Rappahannock swelling rapidly, an order came from Gen. Stoneman to recross. Within an hour after doing so the river became unfordable. By the miscarriage of an orderly, the skirmishing squadron of the 3d Indiana retired too late, and lost a Lieutenant, with nineteen men, as prisoners. During a lull of the subsequent series of storms Col. Davis moved his brigade to Liberty, thence to Waterloo, and scouted the country to Hazel river, Little Washington, Orleans and Salem, killing 4 of the enemy, wounding 5, and capturing 21, with an officer and 30 horses, and losing himself but one Lieutenant, slightly wounded. Previous to his march on Tuesday he had detached two squadrons of the 8th Illinois, under Captain Farnsworth, to Warrenton and White Sulphur Springs. They drove a company of the 4th Virginia from the former place, killing, wounding and capturing 11. The 1st Rhode Island rendered gallant and effective service with the other regiments under Col. Davis, and the conduct of the whole brigade received high commendation. Any crossing of the Rappahannock has since been utterly out of the question.

Even the small creeks throughout the neighborhood have been at times too swollen for passage, and communication could only be kept open by swimming. After waiting at several points for an abatement of the waters, we arrived here, by way of Warrenton, on the 22d inst, for supplies, which, through the timely disposition of the General and his Quartermaster and Commissary Lieutenant Colonels Sawtelle and Austin, met us at the moment of arrival. Such punctuality has been hitherto almost unheard of, but constant practice has rendered every department of the army now comparatively perfect in its details.

We shall doubtless move at the earliest practicable moment, but probably with new plans. The enemy have become aware of our proximity, have changed their positions, and prepared a reception.

Official from Forrest.—TULLAHOMA, May 5.—An official dispatch from Forrest, says that after five days hard marching, without provisions or forage, he captured on the 3d inst., a force of the enemy sixteen hundred strong, near Rome, Ga., with the same number of Enfield Rifles, horses and side arms.

From Vicksburg.—RICHMOND, May 6.—An official account of the destruction of two barges and a tug boat at Vicksburg on the 3d inst., says: Twenty-four prisoners were taken, including one correspondent of the New York World, two of the New York Tribune, and one of the Cincinnati Times.

Col "Zarvona."—Gov. Letcher has released his hostages, Col. Zarvona having been exchanged and arrived in Virginia.

CONFEDERATE LOSS AT MURFREESBORO'.—Gen. Bragg's official report states our loss at rather more than 10,000, of whom 9,000 were killed and wounded.

THE DAY OF RECKONING.—The Hustings Court of Richmond is engaged in trying the "bread rioters" of the 2d ult. in that city. Wm. J. Lust has been fined $100 and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment in the city jail. Ann Camp fined $75, her term of imprisonment not decided on.

"The way of the transgressor is hard."

MARRIED,

In Horry District, S. C., on Thursday, 25th Dec. 1862, by J. W. Mishoe, Esq., JOHN H. F. RIELLEY of Baltimore City, to Miss SUSAN H. ROBERTS, of Wayne county, N. C.

In Hillsboro, on the 28th ult., Lieut. R. W. ANDERSON of Raleigh, to Miss REBECCA BENNEHAN, eldest daughter of Paul C. Cameron, Esq.

DIED,

In this town, on the 3d inst., Mr. JESSE OLIPHANT, in the 33d year of his age. He had been a devoted member of the M. E. Church for the last 18 years.

At the residence of Mr. Thos. S. Pickett, in Cumberland county, Mrs. CELIA NEWTON, formerly of New Hanover county, in the 74th year of her age. She lived a consistent member of the M. E. Church and died in full hope of a blessed immortality. C. V.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 7, 1863.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY!—"*We have again to thank Almighty God for a great Victory,*" writes Gen. Lee to President Davis. And what Gen. Lee writes everybody relies on. His letter is dated on Sunday last, and since that time, owing to the cutting of the wires and tearing up the railroad tracks by the yankee cavalry, not a word has been received from him; nor have any material private accounts been received. So that the particulars of our losses, or of the enemy's, or the actual extent of the victory, are as yet unknown to us. A report was mentioned in Raleigh on Monday night that we had lost 10,000 in killed and wounded; but, whilst it is quite possible that in such a great battle, fought in the open field, we may have suffered such a dreadful loss, or even more, the report has not so far been in any way confirmed. There is naturally great anxiety on this point, as there were many North Carolina Regiments in Gen. Lee's Army.

There is everywhere deep regret at the misfortune to Stonewall Jackson, but a confident hope that he will not be long kept from the field.

We devote much space to the accounts as far as received, including that of the extraordinary yankee cavalry raid to within two miles of Richmond!

P. S. Since the above was in type, a later dispatch from Gen. Lee has been received, which we copy.

A dispatch was received in Wilmington yesterday, stating that *Gen. Hooker and Staff had been captured!* We do not attach much credit to this, in the face of the dispatch of Gen. Lee of the 5th, (Tuesday.)

We regret to hear of the heavy loss in the 18th N. C. Reg't, including Col. Purdie, of Bladen, killed.

UNITED STATES COMPLICATIONS WITH EUROPE.—In the last news from Europe an important incident is disclosed, which has evidently added greatly to the irritation of both England and France against the United States, and may lead to important results. It is as follows:—

"A policy of insurance was attempted to be effected at Lloyds' on the 16th, the vessel being furnished with certificates from Minister Adams, addressed to Admiral Dupont, dated from the United States Legation, London, and stating that Messrs. Howell & Zirman had furnished Mr. Adams with evidence that the vessel was really bound to Matamoras with a cargo for the Mexicans, and he therefore cheerfully gave them certificates at their request."

Howell is an American contractor, and Zirman a Mexican General. The cargo of the vessel was arms and ammunition for the Mexicans to be used against France, and Mr. Adams wrote a letter stating that "he granted the certificates on account of the creditable object in view!"—that is, Mr. Adams was so anxious to help Mexico in her war with France, that he gave unheard-of facilities to a vessel containing arms to be used against France! The insurance proposed was $400,000 on the arms and $120,000 on the freight.

The London Times was very severe on this act of Mr. Adams, which, it says, "gave shippers an unfair advantage over all firms to which Mr. Adams, from caprice or misinformation, might refuse his pass. But the commerce of England will not accept exemption that gives it freedom of action on an American ticket of leave. All the coast of Mexico is neutral territory, and by no right can one of its ports be blockaded. In continuing our commercial intercourse with Mexico, we deny even the liability to any detention or interruption. The traffic is legitimate, and cannot be carried on in the letters of permits and certificates from the United States Legation. English merchants cannot go as suppliants to foreign Ministers for licenses to transact business. The whole proceeding is monstrous, whether as a calculation or a blunder."

It is said that Mr. Adams felt so chagrined at the publication of his letter to Admiral Dupont, that he visited the city to censure the indiscretion of the parties who gave it publicity.

The London Daily News says "there can be no doubt that the irritation between England and the United States is gradually increasing. There are, unquestionably, faults on both sides. But, except in the case of the Alabama, it is impossible to point to any one act which offers just ground of complaint. Earl Russell is no doubt determined to do all he can to prevent another Alabama affair. But unless his efforts are supported by public opinion, they will be unavailing; and certainly, unless the temper of the country alters, it is difficult to see how it can be avoided."

What makes the conduct of Mr. Adams the more irritating to England is the fact that the United States have seized British vessels bound to Matamoras without any contraband articles on board of them. [Matamoras is on one side of the Rio Grande river, in Mexico, while on the other side of the river is Texas. The seizure of British ships going to Matamoras is under the pretence that they may be carrying goods to Texas.]

But if England is irritated, and very naturally and justly, at this attempt to regulate her commerce, what must have been the fierce indignation of Louis Napoleon when he found that it was hostility to France that prompted the act? And to make the matter worse, the cunning yankee expected his certificate to be kept a secret, that so he might aid Mexico without France finding it out.

This news has produced much excitement in the United States also. The New York Herald talks in one breath of a word from Washington to Earl Russell satisfying England, and in the next of "demanding from England an honest and consistent neutrality or the last alternative of War."

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES.—It will be seen by reference to one of the letters of our Army correspondent, that seventy families are about leaving Newbern, driven from their homes by the enemy with nothing of their property but their clothing. The case appeals, as he suggests, to their more fortunate fellow citizens for relief. We hope the matter will receive the attention of proper persons at Raleigh, or elsewhere, to whom contributions may be forwarded, and who can give some idea of what and how much is wanted for that object.

We take it for granted that the railroads, which belong so largely to the State, and which are in so prosperous a condition, will transport all needy refugees free of charge.

ANSON CROPS.—A friend in Anson writes that the wheat and oat crops are very promising. Unless rust makes its appearance "there will be an immense crop saved." Our correspondent adds that there is no scarcity of corn or bacon in Anson, "though the unheard of prices place these articles beyond the reach of many."

MONEY MARKET.—Gold is dull at Richmond. The premium has fallen from $5 to 4; Silver 3 50. These are the brokers' selling rates; they buy at 50 to 30 lower. Bank notes 60 to 65 premium. Confederate 15 million bonds 193½; 100 million loan 102½ to 109½, for short or long dates. North Carolina old issue 6 per cents 178½.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES.—The Charlotte Democrat does not see why the Treasury notes, (issued prior to Dec. 1862,) should become uncurrent after the 1st of August next when the time for funding them will expire. Simply for the reason that by law the government will then be issuing notes that will be fundable. Of course they will be preferred. The object of Congress was apparently to induce funding, even though its object were accomplished by discrediting the notes. The Virginia Legislature, which saw the effect of the action of Congress, at once aided in the work by instructing the State authorities to refuse to receive them.

The Democrat makes a practical and sensible suggestion, which may obviate the necessity for Legislative action, provided the Secretary of the Treasury will consent, as he ought to do. It says:—

"Rather than change or repeal the law authorising the reception of all the different issues of Confederate notes in payment of State taxes, would it not be better to allow it to stand as at present, and let our State authorities make some arrangement with the Confederate Government whereby notes issued previous to, the 1st of December could be exchanged for those issued since that date. We agree with the Observer, that the action of Congress in relation to funding Treasury notes, is unfortunate and to be regretted; and we entertain the opinion (though we lay no claim to financiering ability) that the whole business has been rather bunglingly managed by Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury."

Gen. Clingman's Brigade.—For a time the regiments in this brigade were down on James Island, near Charleston. Their commissariat does not appear to have been quite as good or as plentiful as might have been desired, but we do not believe that either the Confederate Government or the people of South Carolina intentionally kept back an ounce of food that could possibly have been obtained for our men, the majority of whom bore their temporary privations in the best spirit. We have recently seen the regiments and they look well and hearty. If they are the starved out and used up people that some newspapers and newspaper correspondents make out, all we can say is, that they have a remarkable knack of disguising their suffering. So far as we could see, they appeared to be a fine, healthy-looking body of men.—*Wil. Journal.*

Such is the sneering manner in which the Wilmington Journal treats the unquestionable fact that a regiment of our North Carolina soldiers were for ten days limited to 2 ounces of meat a day, and that when they had a pound of beef it was often so bad that they could not attempt to eat it, but threw it away. It may well be that "the majority of the men have borne their temporary privations in the best spirit," for the majority of them received twice as much rations as those who complained. The following extract from a letter now before us from an officer of Clingman's Brigade, (not from this county,) will show the Journal that those who know take a very different view of the matter, and do not sneer, as the Journal does, at the efforts of those who sought to do something for their ill-fed soldiers, never dreaming that to send meat to their suffering friends was an assault upon "either the Confederate government or the people of South Carolina":—

"As to the *ration* question, (which seems to excite considerable attention in your noble and patriotic town,) I can state of my own personal knowledge that our soldiers near Charleston have *not* been and are *not* yet sufficiently supplied with food. The beef is unfit to be eaten, and I have seen many quarters of it thrown away, and the men living on rice, bread and sugar alone, rather than eat it.

"The generosity of your people in supplying them with meat is *well directed* and will be duly appreciated by those suffering soldiers.

"It is *true* also that for some time the men of one of our Reg'ts (51st I believe) only had 2 *ounces of Bacon per day.* That however has been ascertained to have been the result of a *mistake!!*"

Since the above was in type we have seen in the Standard a letter from Capt. N. A. Ramsay, of the 61st Reg't, in which, among other similar expressions, we find the following sentence:—

"If there had been any necessity for the very liberal subscriptions of the people of Fayetteville for the relief of the *suffering* soldiers near Charleston, it would have read very well, but as it is, it does not read very well at all."

Well, people's notions of propriety differ, and sometimes their notions are governed by circumstances. Capt. Ramsay of the 61st Reg't had, it seems, enough to eat, and therefore he regards it as ridiculous for the men of the 51st Regiment to intimate that they are hungry, and more ridiculous for their friends to give *them* food when *he* has no need of it. The people of Fayetteville and Cumberland never stopped to think whether it would "read well" in Capt. Ramsay's estimation, but are content to know that it read very well to those for whom the relief was intended.

Capt. Ramsay is particularly anxious that the wives and children of the soldiers should be provided for, and not the soldiers themselves. His lecture on this point was doubtless intended for some other locality than this. Here, people think it their duty, as it is their pleasure, to do both.

31ST N. C. TROOPS.—Maj. C. W. Knight of Martin County succeeds to the Lieut. Colonelcy of this regiment, made vacant by the recent resignation of Col. Edward R. Liles of Anson. Capt. J. A. D. McKay of Harnett becomes Major.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the officers of the 56th Reg't N. C. T., held in camp near Kinston, N. C., on Friday 1st May, 1863, Capt. F. N. Roberts was called to the Chair, and Capt. D. Harrill appointed Secretary.

The chair explained the object of the meeting to be to adopt resolutions expressive of the regret felt by the officers at the death of Lieut. JARVIS B. LUTTERLOH.

On motion, Capt. A. P. White, Capt. F. R. Alexander, Capt. N. H. Hughes, Lt. J. B. Lyon and Lt. C. M. Payne were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in the wise dispensation of his providence, to take from our midst, Jarvis B. Lutterloh, 1st Lieut. Co. E, who died from wounds received at Gum Swamp, Craven Co., N. C., 28th April 1863, while bravely battling in defence of his native South; and whereas it seemeth meet and proper for us, his brother officers, to give public expression to the sorrow we feel because of his death, as well as our high appreciation of him as an officer and a gentleman; Therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the fiat of Omnipotence, we can but mourn the loss of one whom we have been taught to admire and esteem for his manly virtues and his officer-like deportment.

Resolved, That in the death of Lieut. Lutterloh the 56th N. C. T. has lost one of its best and most efficient officers, and the country one of its truest patriots.

Resolved, That in testimony of our appreciation of the deceased we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and friends of our deceased fellow officer our warmest sympathies, and would mingle our tears with theirs over the sudden and untimely death of one so much endeared to us all.

On motion it was ordered, that a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and another to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, and that the other papers in the State be requested to copy.

Capt. F. N. ROBERTS, Ch'n.
Capt. D. HARRILL, Sec'y.

DENTAL CARD.

HAVING taken operating Rooms over Mr. I. Dodd's store, I offer my Professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M, then from 2 to 6 P. M.

J. H. FREEMAN.

April 30. 25-9tpd

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Dispatch, 7th inst.

GUINEA STATION, May 4, 3 P. M.

Many reports have doubtless reached you of the fight at "Wilderness Church" yesterday, which, in many respects, was perhaps one of the bloodiest of the war. Our loss is heavy, both in officers and men; but, through the aid of a merciful Providence, victory once more perches upon the banners of the South.

The battle commenced in the neighborhood of Chancellorsville, on the plank road from Fredericksburg to Orange Court-House, and extended to a point known as Wilderness Church, on the same road. The enemy had thrown up entrenchments and constructed abattis, which, after severe fighting, were carried by our troops. Early in the day their lines were broken, and in confusion their defeated forces left the field. Many prisoners were captured, some 3000 of whom have reached this point. Among them is Brig. Gen. Hays, who commanded a brigade in Gen. Couch's corps, and his aid-de-camp, Capt. Echols. The prisoners brought here represent some 40 different regiments, and, as usual, are mostly men of foreign birth.

On the lower end of the line, where Maj. Gen. Early commanded, there was some hard fighting yesterday morning. In the afternoon Marye's Heights were carried by the enemy, and several hundred of our men, belonging to a Mississippi regiment, captured. Five or six pieces of the Washington Artillery were taken at the same time. This morning Gen Early was reinforced by Gens. McLaws and Anderson, and the fight renewed, when the Heights were retaken, and the pieces recaptured, with a number of others.

In the fight on the upper line yesterday, in addition to the prisoners mentioned, some 2000 others were captured, and five batteries of field artillery. From this fact some idea may be formed of the character of the fight, and the extent of our triumph. It is stated that Gen. Lee regards it as one of the most satisfactory victories of the whole war. There is a report that Gen Stuart had succeeded in destroying the pontoons of the enemy last night, thus cutting off their retreat.

It is believed that the fight is for the present ended, though there is tolerably heavy cannonading going on now at Fredericksburg.

Accounts of the Battle given by the Wounded.—A number of our wounded at the late battles near Fredericksburg arrived in this city yesterday. They state that the fighting on Saturday and Sunday last was desperate. D. H. Hill's division commanded by Brig. Gen. Rhodes, and Trimble's division, (the two divisions composed of N. Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and Maryland troops, the command of Gen. Jackson,) it is said marched 14 miles on Saturday, and reached the enemy's rear that afternoon. Attacking the enemy in three lines of their entrenchments they captured three batteries, together with about 5000 prisoners.

The struggle on Marye's Heights is also represented as being desperate. On Sunday, at Marye's Heights, the enemy, by a flank movement, succeeded in capturing six guns belonging to the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th companies of the Louisiana Washington Artillery. The 5th Louisiana regiment were nearly all taken prisoners, together with many men belonging to the 6th Louisiana.

On Monday our army flanked the enemy and retook Marye's Heights. Hays's Louisiana brigade greatly distinguished itself, taking fourteen pieces of the enemy's artillery.

We lost in all fourteen pieces of artillery and captured 53. We also captured nearly 10,000 prisoners, 7,000 of whom are said to be at Guinea's Station, on their way to Richmond. Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at six or seven thousand.

From the Examiner, 7th inst.

Two trains, bearing 700 wounded and 200 sick soldiers, reached this city yesterday from Guinea's station. From wounded officers we have some interesting but scant facts of the recent sanguinary battles. On Thursday Hooker's right wing had reached a point near Spotsylvania C. H., his left resting on the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, and his centre on Chancellorsville, 10 miles Southwest of Fredericksburg. The hostile lines were at this time in close proximity and skirmishes were frequent. On Friday evening, about 6 o'clock, Gen. Jackson attacked the enemy's right flank, and the first general battle ensued. Gen. Rhodes, commanding D. H. Hill's old division, being on our extreme left, began the fight. The enemy had, during Thursday night, thrown up formidable breast works to resist an attack from the direction of Fredericksburg, but our forces advancing from a nearly opposite direction, they were, of course, worthless. The enemy finding himself outflanked deserted his works without resistance and fled towards Chancellorsville. Night coming on the pursuit was discontinued. During Saturday Jackson continued to press the enemy's right, whilst Gen. Lee assailed him in front. On Sunday morning, shortly after midnight, the hostile armies occupying lines parallel with the plank road leading from Fredericksburg to Orange C. H., the enemy advanced and delivered battle. At this critical juncture Gen. Jackson received his wound. After one of the most desperate and bloody battles of the war, which lasted until 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, Hooker was beaten at all points, and fell back towards the Rapidan at its confluence with the Rappahannock, some 16 miles above Fredericksburg. This was the battle of Chancellorsville. Whilst it was raging, Sedgwick, with an overwhelming force, advanced from the Rappahannock below Fredericksburg, upon Gen. Early, who, with one division, held the heights of Fredericksburg. After a short but desperate resistance, Early was compelled to retire towards Chancellorsville, and Sedgwick took possession of the long coveted heights. In this fight the enemy captured a number of prisoners and 5 guns of the Washington Artillery battalion. It is said that two entire companies of the Washington Artillery were taken, but we think the report doubtful. When a reverse overtakes us a scape goat is never wanting. In this case it is said we could have held our position but for the pusillanimous conduct of some infantry regiments. We, however, believe our defeat at this point to have been solely due to the immense odds brought against us.

The enemy's triumph was destined to be short-lived. Gen. McLaws being sent to Gen. Early's assistance, in less than two hours dislodged Sedgwick and drove him into the Valley of the Rappahannock, recapturing, it is believed, the guns just before lost. Whether Sedgwick retreated to the town or to some point below, we have been unable to learn. But in either event, Gen. Lee, having punished Hooker sufficiently to keep him quiet for the balance of the day, turned his troops towards Fredericksburg, determined to drive Sedgwick beyond the river and get rid of him. This he did, but as we learn, after the dearest bought victory of the day. If our loss in this battle be as great as reported, our columns must have been subjected to the fire of the enemy's artillery, planted on the Stafford hills.

Of the operations since Sunday, we have nothing but the vaguest and most unsatisfactory rumors.

In the series of battles, we hear that our army captured 30 cannon and some 10,000 prisoners—8000 of which are said to have arrived at Guinea's station.

The Latest.—Official information from Fredericksburg was yesterday received, to the following effect: Hooker left two *corps d'armee*, under Sedgwick, on the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburg. With the main body of his forces he crossed the Rappahannock and Rapidan. Sedgwick's instructions were to cross the river and attack Gen. Lee's rear as soon as Hooker should engage them in front. Sedgwick, for some reason unknown, delayed his crossing beyond the appointed time and did not get over until Hooker was beaten, but yet in time to prevent Gen. Lee from pushing his victory. Hooker is at United States Ford, fourteen miles above Fredericksburg and six or seven below the confluence of the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, holding a strong position, and strongly entrenched, receiving heavy reinforcements.

From the Whig of the 7th.

We expected to receive yesterday, a letter or two from our correspondent at Fredericksburg, but as none came to hand, we subjoin such fragmentary information as we can gather:

The battle at Chancellorsville was a sanguinary contest, the Yankees doing their best to strike an effective blow against the "rebellion," and the "Southern boys" evincing in a high degree that indomitable courage which has characterised them throughout the war. The enemy's line of battle extended from the Wilderness to Chancellorsville, both small hamlets in Spotsylvania county. They succeeded in throwing up entrenchments Friday night and also protected their works by abattis, but on Saturday these were vigorously assaulted and carried by our troops, the enemy falling back in disorder in the direction of the United States Ford, where they collected their forces and proceeded to fortify the position, while Gen. Lee went to the assistance of Gen. Early, on our right, at Fredericksburg.

The fighting at this point commenced on Sunday, and at first the enemy gained some advantage. They hurled a very large force against the works on Marye's Heights, defended by Gen. Barksdale's brigade, and by a successful flank movement, carried the position, capturing it is said, six pieces of the Washington Artillery, and several companies of the infantry support. They also took possession of a hill beyond Marye's and held them both until the following morning, when Gen. Early was reinforced, and the enemy were driven like sheep to their pontoons, on which they crossed in a hurry. A heavy fog prevented active pursuit. The guns of the Washington Artillery were recovered, and five pieces captured from the fugitive foe. It is reported that in the fight on the left we captured several batteries, but as no mention of the achievement is made by Gen. Lee, in his official dispatches, we doubt the correctness of the report.

The number of prisoners captured will not fall short of six or seven thousand. The larger portion of them are at Guinney's, and will be marched down to the city in a day or two. Among the prisoners is a Brig. General Hays, who states that he was born in this city.

Only one Yankee Brigadier was killed, so far as we can learn; and his name has not been reported. [The Enquirer reports him as Maj. General Birney, left dead on the field.]

On our side, we have to lament the loss of many gallant officers, in addition to those heretofore mentioned, including Capt. Boswell, Chief of Engineers of Gen. Jackson's Staff; Col Stafford, 14th La.; Col. Walker, 10th Va; and Col. Mallory, 55th Va. Gen. McGowan was slightly, but painfully wounded. Gen. A. P. Hill has resumed his command. Gen. Heth was not much hurt, and is still in command. Gen. McLaws was struck by a spent ball but not hurt.

From the Enquirer, 7th inst.

The battle is considered one of the most desperate ever fought, as the slaughter on both sides will attest. During the enemy's retreat our artillery had a fair sweep of them while crossing a ford, and added greatly to their disasters. Our entire loss is estimated from eight to ten thousand; that of the enemy from twenty-five to forty thousand including eight thousand prisoners.

Gen. Jackson's Wounds—How they were received.—Everything about old "Stonewall" is of interest, so we copy the two following statements, each professing to have been obtained from Mrs. Jackson's official accounts, yet altogether contradicting each other. The Examiner says—

"Mrs. Jackson, who is at present in the city, has been informed by a letter of the melancholy circumstances under which the General received his wounds. The following are the facts of the most unhappy affair, as detailed in that letter: At midnight, on Saturday night, his men being drawn up in line of battle, a body of troops was seen a short distance in advance of our line. It being doubtful whether they were friends or enemies, Gen. Jackson and staff rode forward to ascertain. Whilst he was engaged in reconnoitering, his men being unaware of his movement, mistook himself and staff for enemies and fired a volley into them, instantly killing one of his staff and severely wounding Gen. Jackson and Major Crutchfield. One bullet passed through the General's right hand, whilst another struck his left arm below the elbow and, ranging upward, shattered the bone near the shoulder. He instantly fell to the ground. His brother-in-law, who was with him, laid down beside him to ascertain the character of his wounds. In a moment the unknown troops in front, who proved to be the enemy, advanced and captured two other staff officers who were standing over the General without noticing him. Soon after, four of our men placed him on a stretcher, and were bearing him to the rear, when they were all shot down. The injury to his right hand is severe, one of the bones having been shot away, but it is believed he will ultimately recover its use."

The Whig says:—

"Private advices have been received from the brother of Mrs. Jackson, and subsequently from an officer of Gen. Jackson's staff, stating that Gen. Jackson had been wounded in the left arm, above the elbow, in such a manner as to require amputation just above the shoulder. The operation had been successfully performed by his medical director, Dr. McGuire. The General had been brought as far as Guinney's Station, where he was doing well, and in good spirits. The wound was inflicted on Saturday. He had previously received, on the same day, a ball through the palm of his right hand, which, however it is hoped, will not prevent its future use. *The above is authentic*, having been conveyed in despatches to Mrs. Gen. Jackson, who is now in this city. *It was reported* last evening that Gen Jackson was wounded whilst making a reconnoissance, by one of our own pickets, who fired upon the General and his party, before ascertaining whether they were friends or foes."

Gen. Paxton.—The official dispatch of Gen. Lee, announcing the great victory which our arms, under God, were blessed with, also gives the sad intelligence of the death of Brig. Gen. Frank Paxton, in command of the Stonewall Brigade. He succeeded Gen. Jackson, upon whose staff he had served in all the varied victories gained by that indomitable chieftain, and was appointed to the command of the Stonewall Brigade when Jackson was promoted. He has ably filled the position, leading his men into the thickest of the fight, and gallantly fell on the field. No truer or better man than Gen. Paxton lived, and his devotion to principle he has sealed with his life. He was a native of Rockbridge county, and a graduate of the Virginia Military institute.

Lynchburg Republican.

THE LATE YANKEE RAID.

The following incidents of the late daring raid are taken from the Examiner of the 6th:—

A Fight in New Kent.—The party which approached so near to Richmond, after leaving Hanover C. H. and the Chickahominy bridge, were next heard from in New Kent county. Col. Duke, of the 46th Virginia, being in the lower end of New Kent with 150 men, had received orders to repair to Richmond. Embarking his men on a train on the York River railroad he proceeded to obey the order. As the train reached Tunstall's station, 24 miles from this city, it was fired into by some 400 Yankee cavalry. The cars were instantly stopped and the boys of the gallant 46th, springing out, formed in line of battle and returned the fire of the enemy. The Yankees, afraid to charge, stood off at long range and used their carbines. Col. Duke, seeing that the Yankees had no thought of coming to close quarters, ordered his men to charge. At the near approach of our men they wheeled and fled, not, however, without loss. They left six men dead upon the field; and fifteen others, among whom was Lieutenant Marsh, were taken prisoner.

Raiders Captured.—All told; 22 of the Yankees engaged in the raid near the city have been captured. 6 were taken by citizens on Monday, 15 by Col. Duke, and one coolly rode into the city and down to the doors of the Libby prison, and delivered himself up. Just as this adventurer reached the Libby all the Yankee prisoners then in the city were on the point of being sent to City Point under flag of truce. When the raider was informed that he was to be sent to his own country immediately, he expressed great dissatisfaction, and said he thought it was not doing the right thing by him; that he had expected to have been permitted to remain a few days to see the city.

Among the prisoners taken are Lieutenant Marsh, of the 4th New York cavalry. During his short stay at the Libby prison he conversed freely with the officers in charge. He said that Hooker's cavalry force amounted to upwards of 20,000, but that only about 1000 had come further south than Louisa C. H., and that none of them had expected to escape capture.

The Number of the Yankee Cavalry.—We see no reason to change the opinion that the whole force of Yankee cavalry engaged in the raid near this city did not exceed 800. But that the original expedition, of which that just mentioned was an offshoot, was vastly more numerous, we have good reason to believe.

There arrived in this city yesterday two young men, W. B. Fitzgerald, and J. D. Bigger, of the 1st Virginia cavalry, who were, on Saturday, taken prisoners by the Yankees, at Orange spring, in the county of Louisa. They were in the hands of the Yankees during Saturday and Sunday, and we state what they learned during their captivity.

On Friday May 1st Gen. Stoneman crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and the Rapidan, at Raccoon Ford, with the following regiments of Cavalry: Harris' light cavalry, 1st Maryland, 1st New Jersey, 1st Maine, 2d and 10th New York, 6th Pennsylvania Lancers, 2d, 5th and 6th regulars, 3d Indiana, 4th New York mounted rifles, and 12th Illinois. He proceeded direct to the Central railroad, of which he took possession from Trevillian's, nine miles southeast of Gordonsville, to Frederick's Hall, fifty miles from Richmond by the railroad.

At Thompson's Cross Roads, near the railroad, he encountered and destroyed sixteen wagons belonging to Gen W. H. F. Lee's division and en *route* for Gordonsville. Having established himself on the seventeen miles of railroad indicated, he sent detachments against Columbia, Goochland C. H., and perhaps other places. Along with these parties were sent three batteries of flying artillery of six guns each. Sir Percy Wyndham and General Buford were on Stoneman's staff. Our informants heard that Averill and Stahl, with separate commands, crossed the Rappahannock at the same time with Stoneman, but could not learn whither they had gone. The country people along the railroad fled at the approach of the enemy. To this, however, there was one ignoble exception. A man at Louisa C. H., named Hodges, a deserter from the 26th Virginia, welcomed the Yankees with many demonstrations of joy, took the oath of allegiance and tried to persuade our informants to do the same. Four deserters from Confederate regiments also took the oath at Louisa C. H. The Yankees tendered them the oath and then cursed them and kicked them out of camp for taking it.

A Yankee who Captured Richmond.—The Enquirer gives the following account of one of the raiders who got into Richmond:—

"One ludicrously appointed individual, having seen the spires of the city from afar off, and being anxious to get shelter and something to eat, directed his steps thither, and meeting a gentleman on the road, addressed him:

'Ere you keeps mit der Lippy brison?"

"What?" said the gentleman, reining his steed and looking curiously at the woe-begone excursionist.

"I vants to go to brison—umph, yaw!"

"What do you want to go there for?" asked the gentleman, seeing at once that he was one of the strayed off raid party, but wishing to chat a while with the poor devil.

"I bes so sick as der helle von dis var—und I koom gieb meinself up—yaw."

"Where did you come from?" inquired the gentleman.

"Vom Yankeeland, mit a tamn officer, for to break into der railroad und shpile de passengers. Vere's der brison?"

Finding the tired and hungry Dutchman in a hurry to get along, the gentleman directed him to keep the road, and he would soon reach the object of his wishes. In town the fellow came, and, overcome by heat and fatigue, he sat down in front of the telegraph office and went to sleep, where he was soon after observed, and, his character being ascertained, he was put in "der brison"—the only yankee (and he a Dutchman) who has yet "entered Richmond" on his own hook."

A Point of Resemblance.—The Yankees made the late daring but fruitless raid in imitation of Stuart. The Whig points out the difference between theirs and Stuart's exploits, but adds that "in one vital and paramount respect, it must be confessed there is a perfect resemblance in the two performances: when Stuart made his raid, the Yankee army was whipped, and when Stoneman made his raid, the Yankee army was whipped again."

WANTED,

A BOILER, not less than 24 feet long, nor 32 inches in diameter. Apply to

HENRY B. COLTON.

May 11, 1863. 27tf

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber on Wednesday the 29d ult., my negro boy MOSES. I bought him in Richmond, Va., on the 17th, and the boy says he was raised in Simpson county, N. C., where he had recently been working in a steam saw mill. He is a chunky, fleshy black boy, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, and aged 17 or 18 years. When last heard from he was lurking about Raleigh. He can be easily identified by a finger on his right hand, which was recently fractured, and which has not yet healed. I will pay a reward of Fifty Dollars for his apprehension and confinement, so that I can get him again. Address me at Boydton, Mecklenburg county, Va.

J. D. WHITLOCK.

May 8, 1863. 27-3tpd

GEN. BRAGG—BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO'.

From the Richmond Whig.

Gen. Bragg's Report, dated Feb. 23d 1863, has at last been given to the public.

Well may Gen'l Bragg call it an "unequal contest." The enemy advanced from Nashville with over 60,000 men. McCook's captured papers shewed an effective strength of nearly, if not quite 70,000 men. Gen. Bragg's force consisted of less than 35,000 fighting men, of which 30,000 were infantry and artillery. With these he attacked Rosecrans, killing 3,000, wounded 16,000, captured 6,275, brought off thirty pieces of cannon, 6,000 stand of new arms—ambulances, mules, harness, and a large amount of other valuable property. Besides he destroyed not less than 800 wagons, mostly laden with arms, ammunition, provisions, baggage, clothing, medicines and hospital stores.

His own loss amounted to 10,000 killed and wounded, three pieces of artillery, and 800 prisoners. He sent to the War Department with his report nine stand of colors; others were captured and otherwise disposed of. He left at Murfreesboro' 1200 badly wounded, half of whom afterwards died; 300 sick and 200 well men, and medical officers to attend to them. The enemy was in no condition to interfere with his retreat.

Gen. Bragg takes pains to state that in his army the Tennessee troops were largely in the ascendant. He attributes his failure to complete the rout of the enemy partly to Gen. McCown, but mainly to Gen. Breckinridge. It will be remembered, that long before the battle of Murfreesboro', Gen. Bragg announced publicly his want of faith in political Generals. We do not mean to shield Breckinridge or to question Bragg's veracity. Breckinridge's report, soon to be published, will show what defence he can make against Bragg's charges. Unless a better state of feeling now exists between those Generals, the propriety of their continued association is questionable.

Gen. Bragg reserves his rhetoric for the private soldier. Reports so often dismiss the men of all others who do the work of battles, with the briefest possible compliment to their gallantry, and dwell so much at length upon the heroism of aids and attaches, that we quote, as a noteworthy curiosity, Gen. Bragg's handsome tribute to the file of his army:

"To the private soldier a fair meed of praise is due; and though it is so seldom given and so rarely expected, that it may be considered out of place, I cannot, in justice to myself, withhold the opinion ever entertained and so often expressed during our struggle for independence. In the absence of the instruction and discipline of old armies, and of the confidence which long association produces between veterans, we have in a great measure to trust to the individuality and self reliance of the private soldier. Without the incentive or the motive which controls the officer who hopes to live in history; without the hopes of reward, and actuated only by a sense of duty and patriotism, he has in this great contest justly judged that the cause was his own, and gone into it with a determination to conquer or die, to be free or not to be at all. No encomium is too high, no honor too great for such a soldiery. However much of credit and glory may be given, and probably justly given, to the leaders in our struggle, history will yet award the main honor where it is due—to the private soldier, who, without hope of reward, and with no other incentive than a consciousness of rectitude, has encountered all the hardships, and suffered all the privations. Well has it been said: "The first monument our Confederacy rears when our independence shall have been won, should be a lofty shaft, pure and spotless, bearing this inscription, 'To the unknown and unrecorded dead.'"

An Interesting Incident of the War.—The following extract from a letter addressed by a young officer at Shelbyville, Tenn., to a friend in Richmond, pays a just tribute to the character of Gen. Leonidas Polk, while it commemorates the gallantry of the color bearer, Sergeant Oakley, of Col. McMurry's regiment, the 4th Tennessee, as exhibited at the battle of Murfreesboro on the 31st of December last:

"Yesterday I had the honor to ride around the camps with Lieutenant General Polk and General Cheatham, who were on a grand inspecting tour. The camps all looked in fine order, the guns bright and the men in the very best spirits.

General Polk, after questioning Col. McMurry about the condition of his regiment, said, where is the color bearer? Sergeant Oakley, a young man about 18 or 20 years old, stepped out in front of the whole regiment, dressed in common Butternut jeans, with real modesty, and unaffected manner, and took off his cap. Gen. Polk ungloved his hand, and said I must shake hands with you; and then raising his hat, said with great feeling and real martial eloquence, 'I am proud to uncover in the presence of so gallant a man.' The effect was tremendous and a shout rent the air. This young Oakley at the battle of Murfreesboro advanced his colors some two hundred yards in front of his regiment under a terrific fire. A battery was playing upon the regiment and it was uncertain whether it was our battery or that of the enemy. This color bearer advanced in front, displaying his colors in a conspicuous manner, so as to stop the firing if they were friends, or to make it more intense if they were enemies. The increased severity of the firing which immediately followed determined the doubt and showed them to belong to the enemy. He then deliberately resumed his place in the line. We silenced their battery and drove back the opposing column. The high compliment which Gen. Polk paid him, made that young man as proud as a king. It was an honor greater than the Star or Garter. He and that whole regiment will fight until the last man falls."

T. F. H.

The Late Session of Congress.—Only half a dozen bills, and those said to be of an unimportant character, remained upon the House calendar unacted upon at the close of the session. Twelve bills from the House remained undisposed of by the Senate. They are generally of little public interest. On the last day of the session the President sent in two vetoes. One of the bill, introduced by Judge Baker of Florida, exempting soldiers' newspapers from postage; on the ground that it conflicted with the constitutional requirement that the post office department be self sustaining, inasmuch as it required the payment of postage upon said papers out of the public treasury, in effect an appropriation to the post office department. The other vote was of a bill in relation to Congressional elections in Tennessee, but another bill was fixed up and signed. Four acts were unsigned by the President, and therefore failed to become laws. One provided for the conscription of citizens of the United States sojourning in the Confederate States; another organizing a general staff; another establishing the ordnance department, and the fourth relating to the public printing.

Five Hundred Miles in One and a Half Hours.—Some of the most distinguished engineers in France are said to have approved a plan for a railway from Paris to Marseilles by which the journey, which now consumes eighteen hours, may be made in one hour and a half. The distance is five hundred and ten miles. The plan, being the hydraulic system, in which sliding is substituted for running on wheels, has been submitted to the Emperor for his approbation.

Capt. D. W. Hurtt of the 2d N. C. Regiment, is promoted to the Majority of the same.

FACTORY PRICES.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, May 4, 1863.

W. W. Holden, Esq: Dear Sir:—Below is a list of the prices of sheetings, osnaburgs and cotton yarns furnished this department by the different factories in the State:

Rockfish Manf. Co., 4-4 sheeting, 33 cts. per yard; Cedar Falls Co., do. 25 cts.; Beaver Creek Manf. Co., do. 50 cts.; J. McDonald & Son, do. 40 cts.; J. McDonald & Son, cotton yarns, $4 50 per bunch; T. R. Tate, 4-4 sheeting, 35 cts per yard; Union Mills, do. 32 cts; E. M. Holt, do. 40 cts; E. M. Holt, osnaburgs, 45 cts; Murchison, Reid & Co., osnaburgs 45 cts., 4-4 sheeting, 40 cts.; Powell & Shuford, do. 35 cts; Coffin, Foust & Co., do. 40 cts; C. P. Mallett, cotton yarns, $5 per bunch; Blount's Creek Manf. Co 4-4 sheeting, 42 cts. per yard; Richmond Manf. Co., do 30 cts; Richmond Manf. Co., osnaburgs, 40 cts.; Cross Creek Co., cotton yarns, $5 per bunch; Fayetteville Mills, 4-4 sheeting, 31 cts. per yard; Newlin & Sons, do 35 cts.; R. L. Patterson & Co., do. 40 cts.; Linebarger & Co., do. 45 cts.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q.-M.

Heavy Fall in Flour.—Flour declined in Charlotte week before last from about $50 to $25. Last week another large decline took place, and $15 dollars was the highest price offered.

STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber on the night of 24 inst., a GRAY MARE, dark mane and tail, slightly flea bitten, black legs, medium size, and about 12 or 13 years old. Any information in regard to her will be thankfully received and a liberal reward for the Mare.

A. C. SMITH.

Crain's Creek, Moore, N. C., May 9, 1863. 27 3tpd.

N. C. STATE BONDS, OLD ISSUE,
AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday next, the 14th inst., I shall sell at auction:—

$2000 N. C. 6 per cent. Bonds—old issue.

And—

One Buggy, nearly new, and Harness,
One Cart and Gear,
One Two Horse Wagon and Harness,
One small Wagon.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

May 9 1t

Coffee, Matches and Crockery,
AT AUCTION

ON THURSDAY next I shall sell at Auction—
100 lbs superior COFFEE,
12 gro Confederate Matches,
4 dozen Plates and Dishes.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

May 11, 1863 1t

WANTED,

A GOOD COOK and BAKER, to cook for the Ordnance Detachment. Good pay will be given. Apply to Capt. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal.

May 9 27

MEETING.

THE members of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Cumberland County, are requested to meet at my Office on Tuesday May 19, 1863.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Chm'n.

May 9 1t

NOTICE.
More Horses Wanted.

I WILL be at Fayetteville Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week.

J. L. BRYAN.

May 11, 1863. 1tpd

Harnett County.

THE Justices of Harnett are hereby notified to meet at the Court House on Monday the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock, for the transaction of County business.

B. O. BELDEN, Chm'n.

May 4, 1863 1tpd

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The time limited in my proclamation, dated the 13th of April, forbidding the exportation of certain articles from the State, is about to expire:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, continuing said prohibition thirty days from the 13th inst., subject to the exceptions and restrictions contained in said Proclamation of the 13th of April, with the following alterations:

The prohibition is not to embrace the article of Salt, and Lard is to be added to the list of the articles prohibited.

Justices of the Peace are also enjoined to assist in carrying out this Proclamation.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

(SEAL)

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 8th day of May, A. D., 1863, and in the 87th year of our Independence.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

May 9. 27-2w

L. C. LINEBERRY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,

And Agents for the Steamer Kate McLaurin.

OFFICE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY JAS. C. SMITH & CO.

Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

May 4, 1863. 26-118pd

DEPOSITORY, C. S. A.,

FAYETTEVILLE, 25th April.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Treasury Notes, *not bearing interest*, dated prior to 1st Dec'r 1862, may be funded into Seven per cent. bonds or stock, until the 1st day of August 1863. After that date they are not fundable.

Treasury Notes not bearing interest, dated subsequently to 1st Dec'r 1862 and before the 6th of April 1863, may be funded in Seven per cent. bonds or stock, till the 1st day of August 1863, and after that day are fundable in four per cents.

Interest on interest-bearing Notes, accrued to 1st Jan'y 1863, will be paid at this Office, and annually thereafter.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Dep'y.

23-ltA1

NOTICE.

ALL my Notes and Accounts are at R. D. Davis's for collection. He is authorized to receipt by me for the same. Now is the time to pay your debts while money is plenty.

JAMES BREECE.

May 7, 1863. 26tf

Information Wanted.

SOLOMON FAIRCLOTH is (or was) a member of Co. H, Capt. T. M. Sikes, 3d Regiment N. C. Troops. His wife, Nancy Faircloth, is anxious to know whether he is yet alive, and if so, his whereabouts. Will not some member of the regiment give the desired information?

May 5, 1863. 26-3t

WANTED.

TO Hire, a NEGRO BOY or MAN. Apply to

JAS. N. SMITH.

May 4. 25tf

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1863.

Hector McNeill, Administrator of Neill G. McNeill, vs. Ezekiel King and wife Sarah E., George H. McNeill, Neill Clark and wife Margaret, Andrew Munroe and wife Catharine, John McDonald and wife Jennette, Christian McFadyen, Roderick McRae and wife Margaret, James McFadyen and wife Flora. Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James McFadyen and wife Flora, reside beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered that the said James McFadyen and wife Flora be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of June A. D., 1863, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or it will be heard ex parte as to them, and Judgment pro confesso rendered.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday of March A. D. 1863.

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

May 6, 1863. 26-3t*C

Eagle Foundry Castings.

A FULL supply constantly on hand and for sale by

PRESSNELL & SLOAN.

March 2. 79tf

WAR NEWS.

Retreat of Hooker across the Rappahannock.—RICHMOND, May 8.—We have the gratifying intelligence, by telegraph, from Gen. Lee to the President, that Hooker has abandoned his fortified position and retreated to the North side of the river. This, therefore, may be considered as the end of this "On to Richmond." Again has a great and glorious victory, carrying joy and gladness from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, aroused the people of the Confederacy to the maintenance of the struggle, until peace and nationality shall close the conflict.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, May 7.—*To His Excellency, President Davis:* After driving Sedgwick across the Rappahannock on the night of the 4th I returned on the 5th to Chancellorsville. The march was delayed by a storm which continued all night and the following day. In placing the troops in position on the morning of the 6th, to attack Hooker, I ascertained that he had abandoned his fortified position. A line of skirmishers pressed forward until they came within range of the enemy's batteries, planted on the North side of the Rappahannock, which from the configuration of the ground, completely commanded this side. His army, therefore, escaped with the loss of a few additional prisoners.

R. E. LEE, General.

As to the materials of war, we have heard no estimate, but are informed that, as for knapsacks, haversacks, overcoats and coats, the ground was literally covered. Thousands of arms were scattered over the field. Fifty-three pieces of artillery were captured. The prisoners are said to number ten thousand.

The condition of the wounded brought to the city is most remarkably good. The very large number that walked to the hospitals apparently but slightly wounded, was most gratifying.

The estimate of our loss has decreased from 10,000 to 8000, and many that we have conversed with do not think it will reach 8000, including killed, wounded and missing.—*Enquirer.*

The Yankee Raid in Georgia.—RICHMOND, May 7.—The following telegram was received at the War Department yesterday:

TULLAHOMA, TENN., May 5.—To Gen. S. Cooper, A. and I. General.—On the 18th April the enemy, moving from Corinth towards Tuscumbia, crossed Bear creek with five regiments of cavalry and two of infantry, and ten pieces of artillery. Col. Roddy, commanding, fought them on the 18th with one regiment, killing a large number and capturing more than 100 prisoners and one piece of artillery, with horses and caisson, losing 6 killed and 20 wounded. The enemy, after burying their dead, fell back, and on the 19th were reinforced to three full brigades, the whole under command of Gen Dodge. Skirmishing continued on the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d.

On the night of the 19th the enemy landed troops at Eastport from a large number of Steamers and burned the town and houses on several plantations. On the 24th Roddy fought them. Their loss was heavy, ours slight. He contested every inch of ground, but falling back before overwhelming forces, the enemy advanced and entered Tuscumbia on the 25th. The enemy advanced towards Decatur as far as Town Creek.

Nothing more occurred until the 28th. On that day Forrest, with his brigade, having been ordered by me from Columbia, arrived and engaged them all day, with the loss of one killed and three wounded; the loss of the enemy heavy. Forrest falling back.

On the 28th, Forrest discovered a heavy force of cavalry, under Col. Strait, marching on Moulton and Blountsville. Gen. Forrest pursued this force with two regiments, fighting him all day and night at Driver's Gap, at Sand Mountain, with a loss of five killed and fifty wounded—Capts. Forrest and Thompson, it is feared mortally. The enemy left on the field 50 killed, 150 wounded, burnt 50 of his wagons, turned loose 250 mules, and 150 negroes, and pursued his way towards Blountsville, Gadsden, and Rome, Ga.

On the 3d of May, between Gadsden and Rome, after five days and nights of fighting and marching, Gen. Forrest captured Colonel Strait and his whole command, about 1,600, with rifles, horses, &c.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

Bank of Cape Fear.—The Stockholders in the Bank of Cape Fear held their annual meeting at their banking house in this town yesterday, May 7.

The proxy of the State was held by Wm. H. McRary, Esq.

D. L. Russell, H. W. Guion and W. B. Giles, Esqs., were appointed directors on behalf of the State. John L. Holmes and Thos. D. Walker, Esqs., former State directors, were immediately elected by the Stockholders to fill the vacancies occasioned by the death of James T. Miller and Wm. C. Bettencourt, Esqs. With these changes the Directory stands as before.

All the old officers have been unanimously re-elected.—*Wilmington Journal, 8th.*

Clingman's Brigade.—This fine body of North Carolina troops took their departure yesterday for another post of duty. It has chanced that during their stay in this neighborhood, they have not had the opportunity of encountering the foe, but the cheerfulness and alacrity which they have always evinced in the discharge of their military duties justify the confidence that, had the occasion arisen, their behaviour would have been such as not to unbeasem the reputation of the staunch old State which has sent them forth to battle in the common cause.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The Keokuk Guns.—The two great guns of the Keokuk (eleven inch Dahlgrens) have been relieved from their very useless position under the salt water, and have been brought to this city. They are excellent pieces of shooting ware, and are cheap. Our boys think this the best way of getting guns, and only regret that the Yankees did not cast off more ballast of this kind in their somewhat embarrassed retreat from that little reconnoissance on the 7th of April.

Chas. Courier.

The next meeting of the Young Ladies' Knitting Society will be held at Mr A W Steel's residence.

We the undersigned

practicing Physicians of the counties of Richmond and Robeson, from necessity have agreed upon the following Fee Bill: Seventy-five cents per mile in the day and double in the night. Prescriptions one dollar. Medicine Extra. Surgical and obstetrical cases fifty per cent. on former charges.

A. D. McLEAN.
B. D. DICKSON.
A. BETHUNE.
A. PATTERSON.
A. McDOUGALD.
D. SHAW.
DAN'L SMITH.

May 8, 1863. 27-11pd

$50.

Virtually Taxing People for being Sick.

THE Doctor must pay the Government and the patient must pay the Doctor. The indigent families and especially the volunteer's families shall be attended to as heretofore and at the old rates, but God forbid that any person should become sick, and call on me for medical assistance, as I shall be compelled to advance exactly in proportion to the advance of Medicines and other things, or absolutely abandon the practice, so that from and after this date I shall claim the privilege of advancing four hundred per cent. on the rates established before the war commenced.

A. C. BULLA.

Asheboro', May 7, 1863. 27-3tpd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1863.

THE GREAT VICTORY.—We give up our space, including Editorial columns, to all the particulars of interest that we can glean from the accounts in the several Richmond papers. Not a letter from the battle field has appeared so far in any paper outside of Richmond—only here and there a dispatch giving the name of such an officer killed or wounded or such another officer safe. No lists of casualties have appeared except those in Barksdale's Mississippi Brigade and in a few Virginia and one Georgia Regiment.

Taking it all in all, we are inclined to consider this the greatest victory of the war. Hooker had the advantage of position; he had the largest and best provided army that we have yet met and vanquished—amounting to 160,000 men—so large that many thousands could be spared to make a raid within sight of Richmond itself—a daring adventure that would have struck terror into the heart of any other people, such a one as, if made by us against Washington city, would have driven Lincoln to the use of the "Scotch cloak and military cap" with which he sneaked into Washington to be inaugurated; and so large that an immense force, even an army of itself, could be left behind to fall upon and capture the strong heights at Fredericksburg. This was a masterly stroke of the yankee General, and succeeding, as it did, it might have disconcerted any but the greatest General that the world can produce. Its only effect on Gen. Lee was to make him resolve instantly to drive back the exulting yankees and regain the lost ground. Having whipped the enemy in his front, he turned about and whipped the one in his rear. Driving the latter across the Rappahannock, he again turned upon his more formidable enemy in front, but found that he had abandoned a very strong position and that he too had placed the river between himself and Gen. Lee. And so has disappeared the army which had so confidently advanced to the battle, upon which all the hopes of the North were centered, whose commander assured his government that Lee must either fight or "ingloriously fly," and that "certain destruction" awaited him if he fought. The remains of this "grand army"—grand in all save deeds—reached its old position upon the North bank of the Rappahannock, evidently weaker by at least 25,000 men than it was a week before, but having lost even more in *morale* than in men.

We have no information as to the force with which Gen. Lee has accomplished this great triumph, but have no doubt that it was far inferior to that of Hooker. If he had ever had a force so large, which we do not believe, it had been reduced by the many brigades and regiments now in North Carolina and at Suffolk. We doubt if Lee had the half of 160,000 men. But he had brains, and his men had hearts, and he and they, looking above for direction and strength, could not be other than conquerors while guided and nerved by Him in whom are the issues of battle.

And now, what will be the effect upon the North of this great battle? There is no hope that the madmen at Washington will come to their senses. They are afraid to pause. And so we are not surprised to learn that Lincoln has ventured upon the hazardous experiment of a draft of 500,000 more men. Will they come? Possibly, but not probably. That many men may purchase exemption, by paying $300 each, as they are entitled to do under the conscription act of the late yankee Congress, and Lincoln may thereby replenish his treasury; but that 500,000 men, or 100,000 men, are going into the army under the present disheartening circumstances, and in the face of so much hostility to the war, is what we shall believe only when we see it. The dissatisfaction has doubtless been greatly increased by Hooker's putting in front the men whose terms were just about to expire, as if he wished to have them killed off in revenge for their refusal to re-enlist.

But, whatever the yankees may do or not do, our countrymen have reason to thank God and take new courage. Every step is forward. The greatest armies that modern times have ever seen have shrunk away before our brave men, making it more and more manifest that a people fighting for their rights, their homes, and their wives and children, cannot be conquered, so long as they are true to themselves, as, thank Heaven, this people have been.

CASUALTIES.—We hoped to have the lists of killed and wounded in the North Carolina Regiments for publication to-day, but not one has come to hand. They are looked for and inquired for daily, with great anxiety. Doubtless some of them will reach us in time for Thursday's paper.

As to North Carolina officers, we gather from various sources, (in addition to those published on Thursday,) the following:

Captain James W Strange of this town, 19th Cavalry Reg't, reported to be wounded in the foot.

Adj't French Strange of this town, 1st Reg't, reported to be severely wounded, said to have lost a leg, but again reported unhurt.

Several others from this place have been heard from, and these are the only two reported wounded.

M E Manly, son of Judge Manly of Newbern, died on the 2d of wounds, aged 17 years and 8 months.

Adj't Ives Smedes of Raleigh, 7th Reg't, dangerously wounded, but it is hoped he will recover.

Col Clark M Avery of Morganton, 33d Reg't, slightly.

Col J C S McDowell of Burke, 54th Reg't, seriously.

Lieut Joshua G Wright of Wilmington, 1st Reg't, not seriously.

Col Edward Graham Haywood of Raleigh, 7th Reg't, slightly.

Col Bryan Grimes of Pitt, 4th Reg't, slightly.

Lt John S Bryan of Raleigh, 14th Reg't, slightly.

Capt F D Moore of Wilmington, 1st Reg't, severely.

Of the 3d Reg't, Lt Col Thruston, Maj Wm Parsley, Capt J E S Van Bokkelen, Capt Ennett, Lieuts Armand DeRosset, Porter, Sedbury, Costin and Ormsby, all slightly.

Lt Jos Jacobs, 18th Reg't, slightly. Capt T Armstrong killed.

Col Wm R Cox, 2d Reg't, slightly.

In the 4th Reg't, Lieut Cowan and Serg't Shefford, killed; Capt Falls, lost a leg; Lieuts McRorie and Carlton, slightly wounded.

Capt D Barrow of Salem, 21st Reg't, seriously wounded in knee.

Thirteenth N. C. Regiment.—We have been kindly furnished (says the Richmond Dispatch) with a list of the wounded in the 13th N C volunteers, in Sunday's battle on the Rappahannock. The list embraces 149 officers and privates, and many others, whose names were not known, are left out. The names of those who were killed and the most of those mortally wounded are also omitted. This regiment suffered terribly, having lost in killed and wounded more than one-half of the entire number carried into action. Among those who were wounded we will enumerate the following officers: Col A M Scales and Adj't H A Walker; Lieuts Jas N Williamson, S R Thornton, J D Boson; Capts H A Rogers, J A Fuqua, R R Ward, H L Guerrant.

A SAD RECORD.—In a list of casualties of the 5th Virginia Regiment at Fredericksburg, we see among the killed "Lieut. Bell of Augusta county, the ninth killed out of twelve of that family in that regiment."

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the Stables on the premises of Mrs. T. L. Hybart, about three miles from town, were burned on yesterday. The origin of the fire not known.

CAR WHEELS, &c.—It is stated that Thos. E. McNeill, of Macon Geo., is organizing a company to manufacture locomotives, cars, wheels, &c.

We have pleasure in stating that Messrs. David Anderson and Co. have already commenced casting car wheels at their foundry in this town. They cast several last week.

OIL.—We have seen a handsome specimen of Lard Oil, manufactured at the establishment of the Rev. C. P. Jones in this place. We understand that Mr. Jones has a contract for a large quantity.

THE LATE BATTLES IN VIRGINIA.

Special Correspondence of the Enquirer of the 8th.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., May 6, 1863.

The battle seems to be over, and from all I can gather a glorious victory has crowned the Confederate arms. I propose to give you a history of the whole fight, beginning with the crossing below town on Wednesday morning last and bringing it down to the brilliant charge of Monday evening, when the enemy were driven in confusion across the river, their midnight cry being "*retreat to Banks' Ford.*"

The first movement of the enemy, i. e., the crossing below town, can hardly be said to have been a feint. It would be perhaps more proper to speak of it as a movement designed to co-operate with the main attack at Chancellorsville, or it is possible that this force was left in front of Fredericksburg to prevent a rear movement on our part, which, if successful, and the river once crossed by our troops, at a point near town, their access to the railway could have been cut off and their base of supplies rendered useless to them. To guard his rear and protect his base, the force, which afterwards operated offensively, was at first intended to act defensively, in all probability.

How it afterwards acted on the offensive, and succeeded in carrying by storm "Marye's Heights," can probably be explained by the fact that Hooker had been hard pressed and whipped in the fight of Saturday and Sunday morning at Chancellorsville, and made this in order to create a diversion, and enable him to cover his retreat.

Chancellorsville having been the real point of battle it will be most fitting to treat of it first.

On Thursday evening Gen Anderson, who was holding a position in front of the United States Mine Ford, 12 miles above Fredericksburg, ascertained that the yankees, numbering five army corps, with at least 80,000 men, crossed the Rapidan at Kelly's and Germanna Fords, having previously crossed the North Fork of the Rappahannock at Eley's Ford, in Culpeper county, and were advancing down the plank road. Gen. Anderson at once fell back to Chancellorsville, and took up a line of battle in front of the plank road, and extending to the river, and reaching over towards the old Catharine Furnace. Gen Anderson, however, having too small a force to hold the enemy at this point, fell back to a position some 4 miles below Chancellorsville, and fronting the old mine road. On Friday morning Gen. Anderson was reinforced on the right by Gen. McLaws, and on the left by Gen. A. P. Hill. At this period Gen Jackson took command, and ordered an advance, himself leading it, and succeeded during the day in driving the enemy back, they making but slight resistance. On Friday night our forces rested fully 2 miles beyond the ground occupied by the yankee forces on the previous evening. The forces principally engaged thus far in this quarter, belonged to Semmes' brigade, of McLaws' division, and Mahone's brigade, of Anderson's division.

Saturday morning wore away without important results, until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, from which hour the fight raged furiously until about 8 o'clock. Jackson, at this time, had thrown a force on their upper flank, and was driving them fiercely down upon our lower line, which, in turn, was hurling them back, and rendering futile all their efforts to break through our lower lines, and making it necessary for them to give back towards the river.

There was an intermission in the firing from eight o'clock until about nine. But from nine until long past midnight the sound of artillery and small arms was well nigh deafening. The explanation was ready. Jackson was pressing them with a night fight. Our boys drove the Yankees, who stoutly held their ground, until near day; and at an early dawn of the holy of holies, the fight began on both ends of the line, and by eleven o'clock the firing had ceased. On the upper end of the line, near Chancellorsville, the Yankees were badly whipped, and were in full retreat towards the river. On the lower line, near Fredericksburg, however, they had succeeded in carrying Marye's Heights, and were rioting in the wild excess of joy. They had stormed, they said, the Gibraltar of America, and their route to Richmond was plain and easy, little remembering that they had hurled a column of fully ten thousand upon one regiment in front and thus gaining the rear of the rest of Barksdale's brigade.

But "the best laid schemes of men and mice gang aft agee," and whilst the Yankees were felicitating themselves on their splendid successes, and imagining themselves to be in the rear of our army, Gen. Lee was so manœuvring as to meet the enemy, who were now throwing themselves forward from the town on the plank road. About 4 o'clock on Sunday evening, McLaws' division, including Wilcox's brigade of Anderson's division, met the advance column of the yankees, under Gen. Sedgwick, at Salem Church, 4 miles beyond Fredericksburg, on the plank road, and our line of battle was formed at right angles with the Plank road. The battle here raged for about two hours, but the Yankees were repulsed with considerable loss, including some five to six hundred prisoners. Our line on the Telegraph road, meantime, had been formed at Smock's, about three and a half miles out from town.

Early on Monday morning Lawton's old brigade, now Gen Gordon's, supported by Gen. Smith's, Gen. Hays' all of Early's Division, advanced towards Marye's Heights, and charged them without the firing of a gun, driving the enemy from a position from which less than 24 hours before he had dislodged Barksdale's gallant Mississippians, after a most heroic resistance, in which the enemy's loss was quite considerable. In this condition matters remained until about 5 o'clock in the evening when a general advance was ordered. At the firing of a signal gun, Gen. Early moved upon the enemy from the right, and Gens. Anderson and McLaws from the left. The enemy, who held a position on the Plank Road, extending up and down, were quickly dislodged and driven with great loss from the field. Their resistance was slight. The charge was grand. Early's men, and especially the Louisianians, under Hayes, walked over the enemy as giants over pigmies, while from above, the men of Anderson and McLaws, who had been constantly marching and fighting for five days, showed no signs of relaxation, but marched fearlessly and boldly up to their appointed work. The result was the enemy was driven in confusion towards Banks' Ford, across which he succeeded in making his way during the night—not, however, without serious loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Gen. Hoke, of the N. Carolina Brigade, in Early's Division, was wounded in this charge. Whilst this was going on, Barksdale's men were holding the stone wall, Marye's hill and the heights commanding the Plank Road, so as to prevent a movement on our rear out from Fredericksburg. But this was hardly necessary. Yankee desire for a general advance had been satisfied, and by nightfall the yankees had begun to prepare for the third and last time to evacuate Fredericksburg—and by day-break our pickets were in the town, which is once again in the hands of Barksdale's men.

Though the enemy at Chancellorsville did not recross the river at the United States Ford until to-day, there has been no general engagement since Sunday—only some occasional skirmishing and feints of attack to cover up their retreat across the river. Hooker, though having the choice of position, did not act offensively after crossing, but fortified and threw himself on the defensive, thus forcing our men to contend against him in this fight against vastly superior numbers, aided by breastworks, fortifications and obstructions of all sorts. But they were of little avail; Jackson turned their flank and fell upon their rear. And Jackson's boys did their work with all their might and main. They charged faster over the battle field than they marched to it, and their cheering as they drove the enemy before them broke upon the air with inspiring effect, and told too plainly that our men were terribly in earnest, and were fighting for home, for woman, manhood and independence. In such a cause it were worse than base not to strike heavy blows for freedom and the right.

Hooker expected success. He had planned well; but Gen. Lee has proved himself more than a match for him, and his splendid army now lies a part dead on the south side of the Rappahannock, a part wounded on its north bank, and some here, too, and a large part of the advance is already near your city. Hooker came prepared with eight days' rations—i. e., eight days hard tack; three days' cooked meat and eight days cattle in a herd and eight days' coffee. Hooker made his men a speech, telling them he had advantage of position and was bound to go forward; all that he asked of them was to fight. He had summoned every man from the fortifications, and had uncovered Washington, and must have put into the fight, from first to last, not a man under one hundred and fifty thousand.

The bravery, fortitude and endurance of our men in all of these engagements cannot be too highly praised or too gratefully remembered by the country. The cavalry, too, claim a share of this glorious work, for while the infantry were thus being engaged, one brigade under Fitzhugh Lee met the enemy near Spotsylvania and succeeded in whipping and driving back to Chancellorsville, certainly two brigades of cavalry, and perhaps four, killing the Colonel of the Sixth New York Cavalry and two captains, and taking some sixty prisoners.

The battle field, which reaches from Fredericksburg to a point above Wilderness, some twelve miles up from town, and out to the river, with the exception of about two miles between Salem and Zoar churches, attests the skillful aiming and deadly destruction of our artillery. The Yankee dead and wounded are strewn over the entire country. Yet had it not have been one of the most thickly wooded sections of land in Virginia the Yankee loss would have been far greater.

Over this same field of battle are scattered, in immense quantities, blankets, overcoats, canteens, knapsacks, haversacks, cartridge boxes, and any quantity of rifles, muskets, and various other equipments of the soldier.

Fredericksburg, on this occasion, did not suffer severely as she did before, though the yankees managed to steal a good deal.

Hooker commanded in person at the Chancellorsville fight, and occupied a position near that place during the fight. Hooker has made a good fight. He has manœuvred well, and done better than any other yankee general; but Hooker is not the equal of our commander-in-chief. Gen. Lee, during this fight, has displayed the highest qualities of an able and successful commander. To him the country is indebted for the most wonderful qualities of the soldier and tactician. He has so manœuvred and combined as to surround the yankees twice, and drive them back to the river, when they supposed, on both occasions, that they had gotten into his rear, and were about to surprise him; whilst Gen Jackson has outdone himself, and exhibited the highest characteristics of a strategist and a skillful general, fully confirming all his past renown, and adding new laurels to the many already won in the service of his country.

Our losses are fully 5000, whilst those of the yankees are confessed to be fully 25,000, and about thirty pieces of artillery. We have captured very near 8,000 prisoners, and have lost, I suppose, about 1,000 prisoners. These results of the fight point most conclusively to a most brilliant Confederate victory. We have captured one brigadier general and any quantity of field and staff officers. Gens. Slocumb, Howard and O'Neill, of the Yankee army, are reported killed, and "Fighting Joe" said to be slightly wounded. X

Special Correspondence of the Whig.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, Sunday night, May 3.

The Enemy's advance at Fredericksburg.—At the first grey streaks of dawn, the enemy were discovered drawn up in line of battle on this side of the canal, which they had crossed in the darkness, and their skirmishers thrown out and confronting ours. Barksdale's Mississippians occupied the position behind the Stone Wall and some distance to the right and left, but without any support in the rear. Presently the enemy began to advance to the attack, and the lines of skirmishers were soon sharply engaged. The main body advanced in beautiful order, and when within proper distance were greeted with a volley from our men behind the Stone Wall which caused them to turn and flee in every direction. About forty or fifty fell at the first fire. They rallied and again advanced to the attack, delivered their fire and again fled before the fire from our men. This was repeated a third time.

Meantime, the batteries of the enemy on the heights on the other side of the river, opened furiously on us, and were replied to by two batteries of the Washington artillery planted on the heights to our right. The enemy fired incessantly from at least twenty 10 and 12 pounder Napoleon and Parrott guns, soon getting the range and throwing nearly every shot and shell into our position. The contest continued with musketry and cannonading until nearly 11 o'clock, when a numerous column advanced and succeeded in flanking our right on the wall and getting in our rear. Notwithstanding this, our men fought them, frequently locking bayonets and with their muskets clubbed. Having no support and outnumbered by at least 20 to 1, and having done all that so small a body could do against such overwhelming odds, our men fell back and retired. The enemy at the same time made a charge in true Confederate style, on a battery of the Washington Artillery, and after a severe fight over the guns succeeded in capturing five or six pieces.

The enemy took nearly all our wounded, and all but two companies of a single regiment prisoners, about 200 in all, from the best *data* to be obtained now. Notwithstanding all this we piled that ground with yankee slain, "and the bones of hundreds were left to bleach on the heights and the plain below."

All but seven of the first company of the Washington Artillery were taken prisoners. Evacuating the works on the heights, our men were rallied and formed into line again about a mile distant, and here resisted the advancing enemy, driving them back.

During the night before the fight, a Yankee crossed the river and deserted to our side. He turned his blue uniform inside out, and worked faithfully at one of the guns of the captured battery during the fight, until, finding his whilom associates were thick and fast around him, fled as rapidly as his legs could carry him.

Our loss in killed and wounded, so far as can now be ascertained, is covered by about 100, that of the enemy, notwithstanding their success, was heavy, and little less than that on the same spot on the 13th December.

The Battle at Chancellorsville.—On Saturday morning heavy and rapid cannonading showed that our army were confronting the enemy, who had made a stand near Chancellorsville. Heavy skirmishing soon commenced, continuing at intervals until four o'clock, P. M., when a general engagement with musketry and cannonading ensued on the right, lasting about two hours. The firing gradually ceasing, a heavy column of skirmishers was thrown out from our lines which culminated in another general fight on our right wing, continuing about one hour and a half.

Presently rapid and heavy firing of musketry and cannonading was heard on our extreme left, which proceeded from the "Stonewall" Jackson's corps, which attacked the enemy on the right flank, driving them a considerable distance. Being hard pressed in this direction, the enemy attempted to advance and force us back, but were repulsed, and fell back half a mile, not, however, without disputing every inch of ground. This fight continued until dark, followed by heavy cannonading. Jackson then succeeded in getting in their rear and pressing them forward, our centre and right in front. A terrific fight ensued, which was prolonged until nearly 12 o'clock in the night. In no battle during the war was the musketry and cannonading more rapid than in this terrible engagement.

Saturday night, the flashing of guns and the bursting of shells describing fiery circles through the air, presented a spectacle at once awful and sublime. During each successive engagement, our men frequently charged and "made the welkin ring" with their inspiring shouts which rose clearly and distinctly above the noise of the battle.

The direction of the firing in the engagement Saturday night gradually advanced to the right, towards the river, showing that the enemy were driven in that direction, as was also indicated by the very frequent and prolonged cheers of our men. At midnight the firing had almost entirely ceased, both armies bivouacing and resting on their arms for the night.

The loss on both sides in this last engagement must have been heavy.

Early this morning the fight was resumed with heavy and rapid cannonading on both sides—our own troops attacking. Soon it became general, the enemy being driven to the river. At 12 o'clock our boys were entering the enemy's breastworks, and the firing gradually ceased.

From 7 A. M. until 12, we had captured about 6,500 prisoners, mostly men whose terms of service expire this month and next. They belong to various organizations of the army, and are being sent to Richmond.

So far, we have achieved a glorious success, and the prospect is that it will prove a perfect Waterloo victory.

GUINNEY'S STATION, May 5.—There has been little or no change in "the situation" on our left at Chancellorsville. Our loss is serious, both in men and officers, but most of our casualties are in wounded, principally in the arm and hand. The loss of the enemy is fully equal to that of any previous battle of the war. The battle field is literally strewn with their dead.

I have already given you an account of the attack and capture by the enemy of the "Stonewall" and Marye's heights, at Fredericksburg, Sunday morning. The yankees were under command of Gen. Sedgwick. But three officers of the 18th Mississippi Regiment and two companies escaped after being surrounded by the enemy in overwhelming numbers. The Colonel was killed surrounded by ten or a dozen yankees. But he manfully defended himself with his sword and caused several to bite the dust before he fell. Lieut. Col. Luce was badly wounded and is supposed to be a prisoner. Maj Campbell is mortally, or badly wounded, and Adjutant Stuart killed. The remainder of the officers, but those above mentioned, were killed or captured. The brigade did more than its duty, and fought with their bayonets and clubs of their muskets after the Yankees were too thick and close around them to load and fire.

Many of the brigade assert, that when the enemy were getting over the Stone Wall, they cried—"*No quarter to the Rebels!*" and that several of our men were bayonetted after falling into their hands.

Yesterday morning, our troops at Fredericksburg recaptured the heights, the enemy abandoning them and retreating, making little resistance.

Another instalment of 2 800 yankee prisoners, representing nearly every organization of the army, have arrived here, including Brig. Gen. Hays, several Colonels, Majors and inferior officers. Some of them are two-years and nine months' men, who represent that they have been put in front by Hooker, in every one of these series of engagements since they crossed the river, Tuesday last. Some of the prisoners are defiant, while others express a disgust of the war and anxiety to get out of the service.

I have heard, and from circumstances believe it true, that Hooker received reinforcements from Washington during the progress of the fight.

Our men did not recover the pieces of the Washington Artillery, captured at Fredericksburg Sunday morning, as they had been removed beyond the river by the enemy. We captured, however, horses, arms, &c.

From the Dispatch correspondence, 9th.

The fight on the plankroad—in the country known as the "Wilderness"—was, beyond doubt, one of the most stubbornly contested of any that has been fought since the commencement of this war. To form any correct conception of the difficulties encountered by our troops in their assaults upon the enemy's works, a view of the bloody field, extending a distance of nearly five miles, is necessary. Imagine a narrow road, skirted on either side with a dense and apparently impenetrable growth of stunted oaks, whose branches reach the ground and whose gnarled trunks nearly touch each other, and some idea may be had of the country in its natural condition. Here and there, at intervals of perhaps half a mile, was a cleared spot of from 50 to 100 acres. Upon these Hooker had thrown up his entrenchments, and behind them posted his artillery and infantry.

In approaching them our forces had either to huddle in the narrow passway, or feel their way as best they could through the woods above described. In addition to this a part of the ground over which they had to pass was of a soft, marshy character, covered with a less stubborn, but quite as dense growth of shrubbery as the higher grounds. As they pierced the wood land, and approached the cleared fields upon which were situated the successive lines of the enemy's works, a perfect storm of shell, grape, canister, and musketry was hurled upon them, and many a brave spirit sank at the bidding of the deadly messengers.

On Saturday afternoon the work was begun, Jackson, with the divisions of A. P. Hill, Rodes, and Trimble, having reached the enemy's rear. Their first series of entrenchments was carried without such a resistance as indicated a very determined spirit on the part of the enemy; and indeed, if reports of those who participated be correct, the stubborn fighting of the enemy did not commence until Sunday morning, when they seemed to have acquired some knowledge of their situation. Our gallant men, undaunted by the rugged face of the country, and undismayed by the shower of iron and lead that rained around them, pressed forward, driving the enemy before them in the direction of Chancellorsville, where the two divisions of Longstreet's corps—McLaw's and Anderson's, were engaging them from the front, and driving them by way of the old turnpike road, in the direction of United States ford. This fight, which continued through the afternoon of Saturday and forenoon of Sunday, wound up gloriously about noon of the latter day.

The Examiner's correspondent writes of the same battle:—

"The scene of battle on the occasion of this collision between the two armies defied description. Miles of cannon and musketry, of both armies, were simultaneously engaged. The earth fairly shook beneath the shock, as the hoarse thunder of a thousand guns rumbled through the air. Throughout the day there were few occasions when the discharge of single batteries, or separate volleys of musketry could be heard, and the roar arising from the line of battle baffles representation or comparison."

From the Enquirer, of the 9th inst.

FREDERICKSBURG, May 6.—Our losses in killed, wounded and missing, will almost certainly reach 8000. A good part of these, however, are wounded but slightly, and will soon be fit for duty. As many as a thousand perhaps are prisoners. These will soon be exchanged.

The number of small arms which will be gathered from the field cannot be less than 30,000, and may perhaps, go as high as 50,000. The number is, certainly, far greater than ever before left on a battle field. Whilst of blankets, overcoats and the like, the quantity is far in excess of anything before known. Everything about the field of battle indicates that the retreat, both above and below, was well nigh a rout, and that Hooker's army is almost panic stricken, especially the party that recrossed at Bank's Ford. And this well might be so, for Mahone had well shelled that ford, and it is said to have been a second Ball's Bluff affair.

Our troops are now as quiet and as contented, in their several camps, drawing their rations and cooking them, as if nothing had happened. X.

Our Loss.—RICHMOND, May 9.—From a surgeon who left Fredericksburg on Thursday, we learn that the surgeons in Gen. Lee's army make the following approximate estimate of our loss in the recent battles: Wounded, 7000; killed, 900; missing, 1,200; total, 9,100.

It is believed that our actual loss will fall below rather than exceed this.—*Examiner.*

GEN. LEE'S CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

RICHMOND, May 9.—The following is a copy of Gen. Lee's congratulatory address to the Army:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., May 7.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 59

With heartfelt gratification, the General commanding expresses to the army his sense of the heroic conduct displayed by officers and men, during the arduous operations in which they have just been engaged.

Under trying vicissitudes of heat and storm, you attacked the enemy, strongly entrenched in the depths of a tangled wilderness, and again on the hills of Fredericksburg, 15 miles distant, and by the valor that has triumphed on so many fields, forced him once more to seek safety beyond the Rappahannock. While this glorious victory entitles you to the praise and gratitude of the nation, we are especially called upon to return our grateful thanks to the only Giver of victory, for the signal deliverance He has wrought.

It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that the troops unite on Sunday next, in ascribing to the Lord of hosts the glory due unto His name.

Let us not forget in our rejoicing the brave soldiers who have fallen in defence of their country; and while we mourn their loss, let us resolve to emulate their noble example.

The army and the country alike lament the absence for a time of one to whose bravery, energy and skill they are so much indebted for success.

The following letter from the President of the Confederate States is communicated to the army as an expression of his appreciation of its success:

"I have received your despatch, and reverently unite with you in giving praise to God for the success with which He has crowned our arms.

"In the name of the people, I offer my cordial thanks to yourself and the troops under your command, for this addition to the unprecedented series of great victories which your army has achieved.

"The universal rejoicing produced by this happy result will be mingled with a general regret for the good and the brave who are numbered among the killed and the wounded." R. E. LEE, General.

Reports, Incidents, &c.—A gentleman who walked over the ground after the battle informs us that for ten miles around Chancellorsville the Yankee dead almost literally cover the face of the earth.—*Cor. Examiner.*

Among the Yankee officers killed is reported Gen. D. E. Sickles. Jackson's corps, commanded by Gen. Stuart after the former received his wound, is commanded at present by A. P. Hill.—*Cor. Whig.*

On Saturday the large brick tavern at Chancellorsville was set on fire and burnt by a shell from the enemy, and some 50 wounded Confederates and some 100 wounded Yankees were burned to death within it, all efforts to get them out proving fruitless.—*Cor. Pet. Ex.*

At Hamilton's Crossing there are more muskets piled on either side of the road than have ever been seen together since the war. Many thousand more there are, which have not yet been collected. The number of cannon captured not yet known, but is said to be over fifty.

The Yankee prisoners admit that they were awfully beaten. One of the Yankee officers brought to this city told a gentleman who was in conversation with him, that Burnside was not beaten at Fredericksburg, he was repulsed, but that Hooker had gotten "perhaps the d—est drubbing that ever a General had."—*Examiner.*

The Wounded.—2560 wounded Confederate soldiers had reached Richmond, and the people there were doing all in their power for their relief—say the Richmond papers of the 9th.

Prisoners.—A large number of yankee officers had arrived.

It was reported yesterday that a copy of the New York Herald had been received, in which the defeat of Hooker was fully conceded, and Gotham represented to be in a state of intense excitement. All our efforts to trace out the possessor of the paper proved unavailing.—*Whig.*

Lee and Jackson.—His left arm gone, his right hand maimed, the lion hearted Jackson rests in the house of a friend, cheerful, resigned to the will of that Providence in which he so firmly trusts, patiently biding his time. General Lee's sublime tribute to his services in the late battles, his profound and sincere sympathy for his sufferings, leaves us at a loss which to admire and love most—the author or the receiver of the letter, in which this magnanimity and manly sorrow are conveyed. "How gladly would I have borne, in my own person, the serious loss you have sustained, for to you and to you alone is due the victory we have achieved." To this effect is Lee's letter. Who is not proud to live in the same day and to belong to the same race with such men?

Mrs. Jackson reached Guines on Wednesday, and will remain with the General until his wounds will admit of his removal to his home.—*Rich. Whig.*

Gen. Longstreet.—Many persons, in reading Gen Lee's brief dispatch announcing our victory, received the impression that Gen Longstreet commanded the divisions attacking the enemy's front at Chancellorsville. He was not present. Two of his divisions were there.
Richmond Dispatch.

Promoted.—Brig. Gen. Rodes of Ala., who commanded D. H. Hill's old Division in the late battles, was on Thursday last made a Major General.

The yankees have got in prison in Washington city, Lawrence Washington, Esq., of Virginia, the nearest living relative of Gen. Washington. He is a very old man and in infirm health, but neither these considerations nor that of his relationship to the Father of his Country have any weight with the yankees.

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

NEAR KINSTON, May 8, 1863.

Day before yesterday Daniel's Brigade and Ransom's, (except 35th and 56th,) with a number of batteries, went down to Core Creek for the purpose of tearing up the railroad track and destroying a bridge. They returned this morning with some fifty refugees from Newbern, mostly ladies and children. They tore up all the track this side the creek, and, two miles the other side, tore up about half a mile. The bridge being cypress would not burn; it was therefore cut to pieces. As the troops came by our bivouac at Wise's Fork, we were relieved by the 24th and came back with the rest. We are now at our former camp 1½ miles South of Kinston. Every thing quiet.

Parrish, whose body was reported found, is a prisoner, wounded in thigh as at first reported, and not dead so far as we know.

A SKIRMISH BELOW NEWBERN.—A member of Co. K, 63d (Cavalry) Reg't, writes us, that on the 3d inst. that company was ordered down to Shepardsville, on the railroad between Newbern and Morehead City, to reconnoitre the position and discover the strength of the enemy in that quarter. In high spirits they arrived on the night of the 4th at Pellitier's Mills, a few miles from Shepardsville. Between 9 and 10 o'clock that night their camp was attacked by 500 cavalry and a battery of artillery in rear and 200 mounted men in front, who were piloted along by-paths so as to avoid our pickets below and capture those in the rear, so as to surround the camp before the alarm was given. Capt. J E Wharton and Lt. B F Simmons called out to the men to charge the enemy, who fired a full volley into our camp at only 15 steps distance. The fire was kept up in front and rear until our men bravely charged through the lines of the enemy and miraculously escaped, with the loss of 2 killed, Wm Bender of Jones co. and Dr. George W Murdoch of Randolph, 3 slightly wounded, Capt. Wharton, Lt. Simmons and private Joseph Edwards, and 10 taken prisoners. The enemy lost 1 killed and 12 wounded.

We make the following extract from a letter to the Editors from a Pitt county refugee:—

"The failure to take Washington was most unfortunate for all who resided or owned estates in the lower part of Pitt or in Beaufort counties. Since Gen. Hill has returned from that section with his forces, the yankees have been making dreadful havoc upon all the plantations around and adjacent to Washington. Many fine residences have been burnt down; mules, horses and all kinds of stock stolen and destroyed; and many of the citizens have been arrested and sent off to Newbern. The slaves are going off in large numbers, and all of the principal farms in that section have been abandoned by their owners. We were getting along tolerably well and had our crops all planted when Gen Hill came down with his large force and began the siege of Washington. A general state of intense feeling took possession of the whole people; *all* believed that Washington would certainly be taken. You can better imagine than I can describe our state of feeling, when we saw the forces all leaving us at the mercy of an excited set of abolition marauders. Our worst fears have been and are now being daily realized. All who can are fleeing from their homes, leaving the enemy to take possession. An awful responsibility rests somewhere for the sacrifice of this part of the State."

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, May 9.—The Washington Chronicle of the 4th has been received, [says the Enquirer.] It is full of Hooker's advance, which is blazoned forth under the following heading:

"Highly Important News—Forward March of the Army of the Potomac—The Crossing of the Rappahannock—Full Details of the Movement—Splendid Display of Generalship—The Enemy Outmanœuvred at Every Point—The Personal Vigilance of General Hooker—An Important Order to His Troops—The Enemy just where he wants them—An Open Fight or a Retreat the Only Alternative."

Under this heading the correspondent of the Chronicle states that the army of the Potomac has crossed the Rappahannock, and "carried the war into Africa." He feels every confidence that the yankee army will be victorious; but he does not know, he says, whether Gen. Hooker will march on to Richmond, or by a flank movement, compel Gen. Lee's army to retreat. He feels confident however, as Hooker has successfully crossed the Rappahannock, the army "will be victorious in the approaching battles, and do much towards crushing the rebellion."

The Chronicle publishes the following order from Gen. Hooker:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, April 30.

General Orders No. 47.—It is with heartfelt satisfaction that the Commanding General announces to the army that the operations of the last three days have determined that our enemy must either ingloriously fly or come out from behind his defences and give us battle on our own ground, where certain destruction awaits him. The operations of the 5th, 11th and 12th corps have been a succession of splendid achievements.

By command of Maj. Gen. Hooker.
S. WILLIAMS, Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

The New York Herald publishes a long and very circumstantial account of the crossing of the Rappahannock by the yankee army, and says "the enemy was everywhere taken by surprise, and nearly every picket force was captured. The army of the Potomac has been accustomed to have its headquarters afar off; but it was yesterday (April 30) electrified by knowing that the headquarters of this army were in the saddle. How a movement thus auspiciously begun will end we shall soon see."

The Chronicle contains not one word about the defeat of the yankee army at Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg. Perhaps it had been ordered to wait for the "official" account from Secretary Chase.

500,000 Men to be Drafted.—Lincoln has issued a draft for 500,000 men, as we infer from the Chronicle's leader. The Chronicle says, "this call of the nation in her great agony should reach every heart."

From the Southwest.—JACKSON, April 7.—An officer who left Natchitoches on Saturday, reports that Gen. Kirby Smith has arrived at Alexandria from Arkansas with reinforcements. He is confident of his ability to drive Banks back to Berwick's.

JACKSON, May 8.—Gov. Pettus has official information that our troops drove the Yankees from Tupelo and hold that town.

A gentleman from New Orleans says that Banks has ordered that all enemies must take the oath or leave the Yankee lines on 15th May.

Departure of the Yankee Raiders.—RICHMOND, May 9.—The yankee raiders, under Gen. Stoneman, broke up camp on Thursday, at Thompson's Cross-Roads, and started for the Upper Rappahannock. So great was their anxiety to escape that they did not molest a train of cars standing on the track at the point where they crossed. After stealing all the horses they could lay their hands upon, the wretches cut the throats of 200 of their worn out horses to prevent their falling into our hands. Gen. Stuart had started to intercept them.—*Enquirer.*

Destruction of the Cheat River Viaduct.—RICHMOND, May 9.—The Baltimore Republican of the 2d states that the Confederate forces, under Imboden, had destroyed bridges at Fairmont and other points, and the great Cheat River Viaduct, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. This bridge was built at enormous cost, and has been regarded as one of the greatest triumphs of the science of engineering. Its destruction effectually destroys all transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Baltimore and Wheeling. The campaign of Gen. Garnett, at the beginning of the war, had the destruction of this viaduct as one of its principal objects. For its preservation the enemy have kept a strong force along the railroad.—*Enquirer.*

A Siege that Paid.—RICHMOND, May 9.—The siege of Suffolk enabled Gen. Longstreet to gather up, besides large quantities of corn, over a million and a half pounds of bacon.—*Examiner.*

Death of Gen. Van Dorn.—RICHMOND, May 9.—Official information has been received announcing the death of Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, at Spring Hill, Tennessee, on the 7th inst.—*Enquirer.*

[A dispatch from the Provost Marshal at Columbia to the Marshal at Tullahoma, says that Gen. Van Dorn was murdered by Dr. Peters, describes the latter and orders his arrest. No cause assigned.]

Gen. Martin.—Gen. Martin left yesterday to take command of a brigade in the field, consisting of the 17th, 42d, 47th, 63d, and unattached companies, all N. C. Troops.—*Ral. Progress, 9th.*

Another Vessel Afloat.—The London Shipping List gives an account of the sailing of the iron-clad Japan for China, and of her receiving her armament in a sort of creek or estuary on the French coast. It further represents her to have changed her name to Virginia, her flag to that of the Confederate States, and her destination the American coast. The Japan is an iron-built ship laid down to very fine lines for speed, about 600 tons, and having engines of from about 200 to 250 horse power. She has twelve Whitworth guns, ten 40 pounders and two 10 pounders. The crew are all picked men, and in addition to being good seamen, the majority of them are old hands at the gun drill.

The Wheat Crop.—We have traveled over the country a good deal this week and never witnessed a more promising wheat crop.—*Milton Chronicle.*

DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of North Carolina 5, the Bank of Commerce 4, and Wilmington & Manchester Railroad 12 per cent.

MARRIED,

In Mocksville, on the 7th inst., by Rev. Geo. B. Wetmore, Rev. WILLIAM R. WETMORE, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Lincolnton, to Miss MARY, second daughter of L. Bingham, Esq.

On the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. P. McPherson, Capt. HUGH McGREGOR of Richmond county, to Miss LYSSIANIEY V. McLEAN of Robeson county.

POSTSCRIPT.

A GREAT CALAMITY! DEATH OF GEN. JACKSON!

With inexpressible grief we stop the press to copy the following painful news, received by this afternoon's mail:

Death of Gen. T. J. Jackson.—RICHMOND, May 10.—Gov. Letcher received a dispatch this afternoon announcing the death of Gen. Jackson, at Guinea's Station, at fifteen minutes after three o'clock, p. m. He died from the combined effects of wounds and an attack of pneumonia. The body will be brought to this city tomorrow in special train.

Latest from the North.—RICHMOND, May 9.—2000 prisoners arrived this evening and same number to be here to-night. Passengers from Fredericksburg report Frank P Blair, Jr. among the captured. The oath of allegiance was administered at his request.

The Washington Chronicle of the 6th says, Vallandigham had been arrested. An attempt to rescue him was made and failed.

The Alabama has destroyed the ship Punjaub.

Correspondence relating to the great battle is published with sensation captions. The rebels were shattered at Chancellorsville. Position impregnable. Sedgwick landed with success, etc. Writers speak of Hooker's great Generalship and Napoleonic qualities. Say their intrenchments at Chancellorsville are the best they ever had. The Eleventh Army Corps are denounced as poltroons for throwing down their arms and running from Rode's Brigade. The night attack of the rebels the most brilliant thing of the war. Sunday's fight was desperate. The rebels threw themselves on the muzzles of our guns. Our ammunition gave out but the position was held one hour with bayonets. Then fell back in good order to Chancellorsville.

PETERSBURG, May 10.—The Express has the N. Y. World of the 7th, which acknowledges the defeat of Hooker and his retreat to the North bank. It says Lee's being heavily reinforced again prevented a victory. Sedgwick's retreat began at midnight, but was discovered by the rebels, who played horrible havoc on the pontoons, killing and wounding a large number.

The World says its worst fears of the result of Hooker's efforts have been more than confirmed. He has been out-generaled and out fought. Nothing has been heard from Stoneman since Wednesday night. It is generally believed the whole force has been captured. The World says Heintzleman is on his way to Hooker with thirty thousand fresh troops, and eighteen thousand are coming from another quarter—Suffolk of course. The Reporter hopes they will enable the Federals to retrieve the disasters of Fredericksburg received by Hooker. Fighting desperate. All Longstreet's forces rushed from Suffolk and arrived in time.

Partial list of killed and wounded given. Among the former being Gen. Mott, Mass; Gen. Barry, Maine, Brig. Gen. Schaenliefieng, Fourteenth Army Corps, and seventeen Colonels, Lieut. Colonels and Majors, and twenty-eight Captains and Lieutenants. The wounded are Brig. Gen. Whipple, Gen. Devine, Maine, severely; thirty-one Colonels, Lieut. Colonels and Majors, and fifty-two Captains and Lieutenants, many mortally.

Vallandigham is at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, under a strong guard. Halleck ordered all the stores and other valuables to be removed from Acquia Creek. Over 4,000 rebel prisoners received at Washington up to Wednesday night, captured in the recent battle. 10 guns of the celebrated New Orleans Artillery were captured.

CAIRO, May 6.—Latest from Young's Point says Union gunboats were repulsed at Haine's Bluff. The iron-clad Choctaw was badly damaged, turret penetrated by 64 pounder. Union loss 80.

The Austrian with Liverpool dates to the 26th has arrived. A spirited debate took place in both houses of Parliament regarding the siezure of British vessels by American Cruisers. Roebuck made a strong speech asking Palmerston if the Parliament had come to any determination in the matter, and if it had whether he can tell Parliament what that determination is.

Roebuck knew the consequences of the action Palmerston may take; it may lead to war, and, speaking for the English people, he could say they are prepared for war. [Loud cheers.] Justice must be done to the honor and dignity of England, and the commerce of the country must not longer be subject to the sneering insolence of an upstart race. [Cheers.]

RICHMOND, May 10.—The Whig has Northern dates to the 9th. Lincoln has issued a proclamation calling out the militia to suppress the rebellion. All able bodied male citizens and foreigners between 20 and 45 constitute the national forces.

An official order from Stanton says the President and Halleck have just returned from the Army and report no serious disaster to the organization and efficiency of the army. Not more than a third of Hooker's force engaged. Stoneman's operations declared a brilliant success. Part of the advance was within two miles of Richmond. The army will speedily resume offensive operations. The trial of Vallandigham was concluded by court martial on the 7th, decision unknown. Correspondence of the New York papers give grand and eloquent accounts of battles, disguising the facts of the defeat as far as possible by the multiplication of words. Hooker was stunned and thrown a way by a shell which shattered the pillar of a porch he was leaning against at Chancellorsville.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA., May 5.

Messrs Editors: You will please publish the following list of casualties in Co K, (Carolina Boys,) 38th Reg't N C Troops, since Saturday, 2d inst.:

Killed: Serg't A Monroe, Privates John Murphy, Jno R Black, Colin Monroe. Wounded: Major M McR McLauchlin, in the jaw, seriously; N W McLeod, mortally; D T Graddy, leg broken; W Murphy, Serg't D C McCaskill, A Guins, H A Priest, D A McMillan, J Avery and A McDiarmid, slightly. E E Newton, missing.
D. A. MONROE, Capt.

Casualties in the Anson Companies, 14th Reg't N. C. T.

Co. C—1st Serg't A S. Morrison, slightly on leg; 3d Serg't G L Stanback, contusion; 5th Serg't J W McGregor, flesh wound in leg; Corpl E F Smith contusion; Corp H J Napier, severely in both hands. Privates F A Buchanan, mortally wounded, died 4th May, S L Smith, mortally wounded, J T Smith, severely in hand; J L Smith, contusion; J A Henry contusion; Peter Moreton, contusion; Martin McRay severely; Ed Billingsly wounded in foot; Neal Lemonds wounded in forehead; Jas McKaskill flesh wound in thigh; D J Ewing, flesh wound in leg; W H Saunders, slightly in forehead; H B Carpenter, slightly in arm; James Brigman, severely in face.

Co. H—Killed: Lt D C Shankle, Sgt Wm Lanier, private Jesse Poplin. Mortally wounded: Corp'l J W Maner, C Sides, Jno Kanoy. Severely wounded: Corp'l Eben Lowder, Green Almond, F Forrest, Jas Hall, G A Shankle, Jno Thompson, L E Melchor, D D Nobles. Slightly wounded: Corp'l D H Howell, J F Carter, Jno Dry, Ivy Richey, W S Hall, Jno Lilly, J M Lefler, D Lefler, W R Reunags.

Col. J C S McDowell, 54th, we deeply regret to learn, is dead. Lieut. J W Miller, Co D 21st, of Forsyth, was killed. The Raleigh Guards carried 21 men into action—5 came out. In Ramseur's N C Brigade, the Gen'l reports 500 wounded—few killed. In Lane's Brigade, besides those elsewhere, Lt Col Hill, 7th, killed; and Col W H A Speer, 28th, Lt Col D V Cowan, 33d, Lt Col Ashcraft, 37th, Maj Davidson, 7th, Maj Mayhew, 33d, Maj Morris, 37th, wounded. Wounded in the Brigade, 170—killed not known. The Brigade made 4 charges on a heavy breastwork and at last took it. In the 14th, Col. R. T. Bennett, contusion, but on duty. Lt Col. W. A. Johnston, arm broken. Col. W. M. Barber 37th, is also wounded.

We take these items from the Raleigh Progress of this morning.

DIED,

At his father's residence, in the lower end of Richmond county, on 19th April last, after a short and painful illness, JOHN WALTER, son of John and Sallie McIntyre, in the 17th year of his age. He was a young man of promise, a dutiful son, an affectionate brother and much esteemed by all his associates. Com.

At Mangum, Richmond county, N. C., on Tuesday 28th ult. Mrs. CAROLINE PATTERSON, wife of Dr. D. N. Patterson.

In this town, on Friday evening last, ANNA MOORE, daughter of William H. and Mary Jane Burgess, in the 2d year of her age.

At the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. G. D. Tyson, in Montgomery county, on the 12th March 1863, of brain fever, Mr Benj'n R Harris, son of David and Abigail Harris, aged 27 years, a member of Co. E, 38th Reg't N. C. Volunteers. He leaves a wife and child and many relations and friends to mourn their irreparable loss. Com.

At Raleigh, 4th of February last, Wm. H. Bennett, of Anson county, aged 35 years and 11 months. He was a member of L. A. Jansen's Cavalry, 59th Reg't, and died of typhoid pneumonia, in the service of his country.

My dear companion thou hast left me,
Though thy loss I deeply feel,
'Tis God who hast bereft me,
He can all my sorrows heal.

Yet again I hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled,
Then in heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tears are shed.—B. M. B.

For Sale by Retail,

2 BBLS. NEW ORLEANS SYRUP;
1 box YOUNG HYSON TEA;
6 bushels RYE.
Just received and for sale by
H. McMILLAN.
May 11, 1863. 37-12tpd

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Examiner, May 2d.

The passage of the Rappahannock on Wednesday was a feint. The bulk of the Yankee army moved up the river while the Confederate attention was fixed on the detachment which had crossed at Deep Run. The detachment was then withdrawn to Stafford. Meanwhile Hooker passed the Rappahannock at Kelly's and other fords, marched through that portion of Culpeper which fills the fork of the river till he reached the Rapidan at Germanna Mills and Ely's Ford, skirmished with our cavalry near Chancellorsville, and having gotten possession of that place is said to have reached a point very near to Spotsylvania Court House.

The line of battle has been completely changed. It stretches from Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan, to Spotsylvania C. H. The Federal army is now on the southside of both branches of the Rappahannock, and its front is parallel with the railroad from Fredericksburg to Richmond. It is upon the flank and partly upon the rear, of the position defended by the army under Lee in last December.

According to this statement which we consider exact, Hooker has turned the famous hills of Fredericksburg. It is evident that this manœuvre will necessitate a corresponding alteration in the disposition of the Confederate troops and that the new battle will be fought in the country between Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania C. H., unless the enemy should endeavor to continue his flank movement beyond the last named place to cut the Central Railroad.

Whether the enemy has gained an advantage by this movement is quite doubtful. It is true that the deadly slopes around Fredericksburg, and all the well contrived fortifications which defended them, are avoided. The ground on which the battle is now to be fought is without a fortification, and offers no remarkable advantage of position to either party. This much Hooker has gained. But in other respects, his situation is far worse than before. His supplies must come either by wagon all the way from Alexandria, or follow him through the circuit he has made from Acquia Creek. Our own army still commands the supplies of the two railroads, the Richmond & Fredericksburg and the Central road. Both pass within ten miles of Spotsylvania C. H. Supposing that to be the point of contact between the two armies, it is evident that our supplies will have to be wagoned only 10 miles, while those of the enemy must be wagoned 35 miles at the least. The whole country is more or less wooded, and, except that part of it close to the rivers, is red clay. A rain will render it bad. A heavy rain will raise the Rapidan and Rappahannock in one night, till they are unfordable, and thus cut off the supply of the federal army altogether. Hooker must force a fight immediately, or incur great risk from these causes.

But a hazardous and difficult supply is not the only thing to be balanced against the apparent success of his flank movement. In his new position his army stands in very great danger of being itself flanked. He is now thirty-five miles from his base; his communications pass along the arc of a circle while the Confederate army holds the diameter. One operates on the long line, the other on the short, and in theory, at least, the advantage is decisive.

From the Examiner of the 4th inst.

On Saturday morning the belief became general in the city that Hooker had succeeded in throwing the main body of his army across the upper waters of the Rappahannock, and had established himself on a line running from Chancellorsville, on the Orange plank road, ten miles west of Fredericksburg, to Spotsylvania C. H., a point 12 miles southwest of the latter place. Though it was clear that our position had been turned by this movement, and our army deprived of the immense advantages it enjoyed in the famous battle of the 13th December, 1862, the admission gave rise to no uneasiness. Still the public eagerness to hear from the army was great. The morning, however, wore away without anything transpiring beyond a vague rumor that a desperate moonlight fight had taken place *somewhere*, in which the enemy had been driven from one to ten miles.

But about twelve o'clock, the city was electrified by the report that the Yankees, in immense force, had taken possession of the Central railroad at Louisa C. H., 14 miles southwest of Spotsylvania C. H., and 60 miles from the city, and, being uninterrupted by our troops, were tearing up the track for miles. This statement being made on the authority of the telegraph operator at Louisa C. H., who had only escaped capture after performing prodigies of pedestrianism, was currently believed, and gave rise to vague but grave apprehensions. On every hand the questions were asked—"Where is Gen. Lee?"—"Where is our army?" In the course of an hour, the above received an addition in the shape of a report, that a heavy detachment of the enemy had appeared at Columbia, and, after cutting the canal at that place, were making their way to the high bridge on the South Side railroad.

It was expected that news of importance would be received by the Fredericksburg train on Saturday evening. The train is due at 5:20 each evening, and by 4 o'clock an immense concourse of between 3 and 5000 men, women and children lined Broad street for several squares above the depot. It was near six o'clock before the train reached the city, and the public expectation was much dashed. There had been no fighting of consequence since the affair at Chancellorsville; but cannonading at long taw and the skirmishing of pickets was incessant. The piece of news of most interest, and greatest importance, if authentic, was that whilst Hooker was stretching away into the heart of Spotsylvania, General Jackson had got in his rear by ascending the Rapidan river, and was in a position to cut off his communications.

The News of Yesterday.—Telegrams from Beaver Dam Station, forty miles from the city, received here yesterday morning, confirmed the report that the enemy was on the Central Railroad at Louisa C. H. Farmers and other country people were from time to time bringing intelligence that the Yankees were tearing up the railroad track in the direction of Richmond. About noon, an employee of the Central Railroad went with an engine on a reconnoissance up the road. When within two miles of Frederick's Hall, fifty miles from Richmond, and twelve miles on this side of Louisa Court House, he met a negro who told him there were two hundred Yankees there.

Towards the middle of the day it was bruited about that information had been received at headquarters that on the night before, at 12 o'clock, Gen. Lee had attacked the enemy's lines above Fredericksburg; that the battle became general and had raged with unexampled fury until 10 o'clock, A. M., yesterday. About five o'clock the ambulance committee received orders to repair this morning to Guinea's Station. At three o'clock crowds began to collect about the Fredericksburg depot, which, by five o'clock, had swelled to several thousands. It was expected that the train due at five o'clock, P. M., would come laden with wounded, and bring some definite intelligence of movements on the Rappahannock. But six and then seven o'clock came without any appearance of the anxiously looked for train. Shortly after seven o'clock, however, all uncertainty as to the delay was removed by the arrival of Mr. John Davis, of Hanover, who had ridden down from Ashland, to bring the information that two hundred Yankee cavalry had reached that place about three o'clock, P. M., and were engaged in destroying the railroad track. Mr. Davis came to this city to warn the railroad authorities of the danger.

About the time of the above arrival, a gentleman who resides at Frederick's Hall, also reached the city. He reported that the enemy's cavalry were crossing the country from Frederick's Hall towards Richmond, in three or more detachments, and by different roads. After the receipt of this information there was little room left to doubt but that the yankees had captured the long expected train and its freight of sick and wounded soldiers.

At 8½ o'clock, p m., it was reported that two couriers had arrived at Gen. Elzey's headquarters, bringing the report that the enemy, with cavalry and artillery, about six thousand strong, was advancing on Richmond by the Brooke Turnpike and the old Short Pump road, and that he was then only nine miles distant. The couriers had themselves only seen 15 or 20 of the enemy, and how they managed to estimate the number we have been unable to ascertain. It is unnecessary to add that implicit credit was not given to the story of the couriers, though it was felt it might contain too much truth to be safely disregarded.

At half-past seven o'clock last evening, a telegram was received from Hanover Junction, stating that Gen. Pettigrew and staff had reached that point in safety. Half an hour later the telegraphic wires on the Central railroad were cut, and with it all communication between this city and General Lee's army.

From what we have been able to learn from all sources, we believe this to have been the plan of the raid so successfully carried out by the Yankees. A thousand or twelve hundred strong, they came to Louisa C. H. at three o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, and separated into three equal parties, one party striking due west across the country, to Columbia, to cut the Aqueduct at that place, another taking route for Ashland, and the third applying themselves to tearing up the track and doing other damage on the Central railroad. These three detachments, after performing each its allotted work, rendezvoused at Ashland, and thence made for the Central railroad, near Hanover C. H., where they cut the telegraph wires, and perhaps burnt the bridge on the South Anna. From this point they most probably bore east, crossed the Mattapony, and thence due north to Port Royal. This idea of their route was first suggested to us by the fact, that at six o'clock, P. M., last evening, they were known to be at Ashland, and two hours later the wires on the Central road, eight or ten miles distant at the nearest point, were cut.

The Battle at Fredericksburg.—All that is known of the battle said to have been fought near Fredericksburg yesterday comes through an unofficial telegram, which states that, after the severest battle of the war, we repulsed the enemy at all points save one, but that he succeeded in taking Marye's Hill; that the slaughter of the enemy was very great, and that we captured 5000 prisoners. Both Generals Jackson and A. P. Hill were wounded, the former so slightly as not to be forced to leave the field, but the latter seriously, a musket ball having passed through the calf of his leg.

Nothing is known of the positions of the armies during the battle. The announcement that Marye's Hill had been taken adds to the confusion of ideas on the subject. There are two Marye's Hills, one at Fredericksburg and the other at Hamilton's Crossing. We hope that the news of to-day will clear up all doubts and confirm the opinion that we have achieved another victory on the blood stained plains of Spotsylvania. We are glad to be able to say, in conclusion, that, by the best informed the damage to our communication is not believed to be so serious that it cannot be repaired in a day.

The other Richmond papers are filled with accounts like the above of the operations between Richmond and Fredericksburg on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. There is little else in any of them save rumor, though it was known that a great battle was going on near Fredericksburg, and that a most daring yankee raid was in progress so near to Richmond as to lead to expectation of an attack on the city and preparations for its defence. Ashland, the nearest point of the yankees' depredations, is but 12 miles from Richmond. The Enquirer says:—

"The report of the yankee cavalry raid to the Virginia Central and Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroads, created considerable excitement throughout the city, and elicited no little admiration of this evidence of yankee improvement in cavalry duty. It may possibly cause us to mitigate somewhat the contempt universally felt for the yankee cavalry, and this will do good. It is really a serious fault, to too much underrate our adversary, and to this contempt, felt doubtless by our authorities, is, perhaps, due the want of that caution that would have prevented this raid and its attendant inconveniences. The breaking of the Railroads can have no immediate effect upon the pending battle; our troops are all up and in position, if not in actual battle. Its inconvenience will be felt more after the battle is fought, in the removal of the wounded, and will greatly impede the proper attention to those unfortunate men. Should this and subsequent raids further injure the road our citizens must and will put all private and public carriages at the disposal of the Medical Department upon the shortest notice."

"It is believed that the yankees left Ashland yesterday morning, crossed the Central railroad near Peake's Station, and proceeded on towards the White House, on the Pamunkey river, from which point they might endeavor to join the yankee forces at Williamsburg."

The Whig takes a different view. So far from thinking the raid a result of want of caution on our part, it believes that Gen. Lee planned it, knowing it to have been intended by Burnside and prevented by his removal. "That Gen. Lee (says the Whig,) was not taken by surprise, we assume not only from the accurate knowledge he has always exhibited of the enemy's designs—and from the notoriety of their purpose in this matter, but from the additional and conclusive fact that he had had all army stores removed from Gordonsville, and from other exposed points. It is not impossible, that despairing of getting a fight out of *Fighting* Joe Hooker, in any other way, he baited him with the chance of this destructive raid."

The Great Battle.—The Enquirer has the following in its batch of news:—

"From the vicinity of Fredericksburg we hear that an attack was made on the left wing of Gen. Lee's army, near Guiney's Station, with a view of cutting it off from the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad. The enemy's line extended for about 8 miles, at right angles with the river. The assault was renewed on yesterday morning, and before 10 o'clock, the enemy was driven back, with great loss, to the river. Whether the engagement was literally a general one or not, report does not say. The battle, however, is said to have been a desperate one."

"Victory near Fredericksburg.—Five Thousand yankees reported to have been Captured.—A report reached the War Department last night, and is believed to be in the main correct, that a desperate fight took place yesterday near Fredericksburg, resulting in a glorious victory to the Confederate forces and the capture of five thousand yankee troops."

RUMOR MORE THAN CONFIRMED BY GEN. LEE!

RICHMOND, May 4.—The following dispatch has just been received:

MILFORD, May 3.—*To President Davis:* Yesterday General Jackson penetrated to the rear of the enemy and drove him from all his positions from the Wilderness to within one mile of Chancellorsville. He was engaged at the same time in front by two of Longstreet's Divisions. This morning the battle was renewed. He was dislodged from all his positions around Chancellorsville and driven back towards the Rappahannock, over which he is now retreating. Many prisoners were taken and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is large.

We have again to thank Almighty God for a great victory. I regret to state that Gen. Paxton was killed, General Jackson severely, and Generals Heth and A. P. Hill slightly wounded.

R. E. LEE, Gen'l Comd'g.

THE LAST EXEMPTION ACT.

An Act to repeal certain clauses of an act entitled "an act to exempt certain persons from military service, etc., approved 11th October, 1862:

1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that so much of the act approved October 11th, 1862, as exempts from military service "one person, either as agent, owner, or overseer, on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and in States having no such law, one person, as agent, owner, or overseer, on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service," and also the following clause of said act, to-wit: "and, furthermore, for additional police for every twenty negroes, on two, or more plantations, within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military duty, one person, being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations," be and are hereby repealed.

2. For the police and management of slaves there shall be exempted one person on each farm or plantation, the sole property of a minor, a person of unsound mind, a *feme sole*, or a person absent from home in the military or naval service of the Confederacy, on which there are twenty or more slaves, *provided*, the person so exempted was employed and acting as an overseer previous to the 16th April, 1862, and there is no white male adult on said farm or plantation who is not liable to military duty, which fact shall be verified by the affidavits of said person and two respectable citizens, and shall be filed with the officer; *and provided*, the owner of such farm or plantation, his agent or legal representative, shall make affidavit and deliver the same to the enrolling officer, that after diligent effort no overseer can be procured for such farm or plantation not liable to military duty; *provided further*, that this clause shall not extend to any farm or plantation on which the negroes have been placed by division from any other farm of plantation, since the 11th day of October, 1862: *provided further*, that for every person exempted as aforesaid, and during the period of such exemption, there shall be paid annually into the public treasury by the owners of such slaves, the sum of five hundred dollars.

3. Such other persons shall be exempted as the President shall be satisfied ought to be exempted, in districts of country deprived of white or slave labor indispensable to the production of grain or provisions, necessary for the support of the population remaining at home, and also, on account of justice, equity, and necessity.

4. In addition to the State officers exempted by the act of October 11th, 1862, there shall, also, be exempted all State officers whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted for the due administration of the Government and laws thereof; but this exemption shall not continue in any State after the adjournment of the next regular session of its Legislature, unless such Legislature shall by law exempt them from military duty in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, Fayetteville, N. C.

At a called meeting of the Vestry of this Church it was ordered that the following be published:—

For 33 years the late EDWARD LEE WINSLOW had been a communicant member of this Church, and a member of our body, first as a Vestryman and then as Junior Warden; for nearly every year of that long period he had represented this Congregation in its annual Diocesan Conventions, and had been the acceptable Secretary of that body, which also he had repeatedly represented in the General Convention:—discharging the various duties of these positions in the church of his love with zeal and fidelity. The death of one so identified with this Congregation and Diocese, after long and acute physical suffering, and after years of other more than ordinary trials of his faith and patience, naturally impresses us with a feeling of sadness for the loss they have sustained who are left for a brief space behind, but sadness brightened by a hope that "through much tribulation" he was purified for that rest of the weary, in the "house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens."

Resolved, That in placing on the records of the Church the date of the death of our friend and brother, this brief tribute of respect and affection be appended; and that the Secretary of the vestry be requested to furnish a copy thereof to the family of the deceased, and also to request its insertion in the Fayetteville Observer and the Church Intelligencer.

RABBIT, COON, AND FOX FUR WANTED,

FOR which the highest prices will be paid. Those having Fur on hand will find it to their advantage to address us.

A. B. KELLY & SON,
Long Street, Moore county, N. C.

March 13, 1863. 13-9tpd

$50 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in jail of my boy WESLEY; or for evidence sufficient to convict any person of harboring or concealing said boy; or $10 to any person who may kill him. Said boy is supposed to be lurking in the counties of Bladen and Columbus. Said boy Wesley is stout built, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark copper color, and about 25 years of age.

[pd] HENRY BULLOCK, Jr.
Leesville, Robeson county, March 13, 1863. 11-*3m

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term, 1863.

Alvin G. Lewis, Executor of Willis Jenkins, vs. William Prevatt and wife Rosa Ann, Henry P. Jenkins, Lewis Jenkins, John W. Jenkins, Wm. Leggett and wife Clarisey.

Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lewis Jenkins, John W. Jenkins and William Seggett, are in the army of the Confederate States and out of the State of North Carolina; it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of February A. D., 1863.

19*6tpd] JOHN A. ROWLAND, Clerk.

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 23. 11-1m*tf

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

KINSTON, May 2.

Messrs. Editors:—Allow me to digress from usual topics to place one flower in the wreath of affection that encircles the memory of another noble spirit this cruel war has torn from us. It is a mournful task to record the death of such a man as Lt. Jarvis B. Lutterloh. He was an intimate friend, and I had known him long and well. We can hardly realize that he is surely dead and passed forever from our sight. But yesterday his manly, familiar voice rang through the camp, and his loud, happy laugh drove away sad thought and dull care from every mind, and to-day that manly brow lies pallid in death! A musket ball penetrated his breast on the right side and lodged within the skin on the left side, at the skirmish on Gum Swamp, 9 miles below here, on last Tuesday the 28th ult. He grew gradually weaker till early next morning, when he died at the hotel in Kinston. He retained his senses to the last, seeming fully aware of his condition, and breathed his last quietly and peacefully. His last words were that "he had tried to do his duty and would do the same again were his course to go over," and of affectionate messages to his father and mother. Lt. Lutterloh was about 22 years old, and graduated at Chapel Hill in 1860. He was a private in the 1st or Bethel regiment, and afterwards recruited men enough to get the appointment of 1st Lieutenant and was attached to Capt. Lockhart's company from Northampton, then not full, which was assigned to the 56th Reg't N. C. T. He has been regularly at his post of duty and fell gallantly in his country's cause. He was beloved by his men and was a general favorite in the regiment.

He was one of those men whom you would find the same under all circumstances. His manners were free and unpretending, and the same towards all. Though of apparent harshness and roughness, there were few men of more tender sensibilities or more refined nature. Of strong purpose, great force of character, even-tempered, of comprehensive liberal views, faithful in all relations, of extensive and correct knowledge of human nature, sincere, candid and devoted in his associations, and naturally witty and jovial, he presented such an attractive combination of character as is seldom found in this selfish deceptive world. His large circle of friends and admirers will cherish his memory and sigh long and heavily ere they find his like again.

With feelings of equal sadness it is my melancholy duty to pen a line of grief over the grave of Serg't Duncan J McLeod of Capt. Galbreth's Co., 54th Reg't N. C. T., who died of fever in the hospital at Richmond a few days ago. Serg't McLeod was a native of Moore, but resided in Cumberland when he entered the army. He was a young man of piety, spotless integrity, rare and sterling worth. With few friends and slender fortune, he had just entered the world on his own resources; and, from his own native energy of character and inherent merit, he had already won for himself high consideration and a host of friends. He was a literal exemplification of that modest, enterprising, conservative and consistent Scotch Presbyterian character which is everywhere such an ornament to church, society and State. True, the crowd did not know him—the nation will not miss him, for no deafening cannon nor muffled drums announced his death; but there *are* a *few* hearts that are saddened and a *few* tears have flowed from the pure fountains of affection. At least *one* little family altar is draped in mourning—*one* little circle is grieving. I would not give these unknown and heartfelt tokens of pure filial devotion for all the popular cant, display and mourning for the "hero of a hundred battles." The common soldier is the hero of the war—the life and the stay of the country, and when he is stricken down in death, then falls one of the strongest props upon which the existence and the destiny of the nation depend. Serg't McLeod possessed an amiable disposition, fine talents and accomplishments and a sacred regard for truth. He sealed his devotion to his country with his life. It was all he could do. He had manfully and gallantly performed every duty, and his ashes now lie "unhonored and unsung" in a stranger's land, under a stranger's sky; but not without friendly tears to weep his fall and fond hearts to cherish a lasting remembrance of his many excellencies of character.

There are at present no indications of any important movement of the enemy in this vicinity. A skirmish took place a day or two ago near Core Creek, between some pickets of the 25th Reg't N. C. T. and outposts of the enemy. The recent demonstrations of the enemy below here I am disposed to regard as feints to divert from operations at Fredericksburg.

All citizens in Washington and Newbern are required to take the oath of allegiance or come within our lines. They are not allowed to bring any property with them. Several citizens of Newbern have arrived here in consequence. They say there are some 15,000 troops in Newbern and vicinity. Things are growing worse and worse there. Many who formerly took the oath to save their property are now being plundered as badly as others. Some of the Buffaloes have been used as tools by the yankees as long as they chose to use them, but are now dismissed and treated as others. They are thus between the wrath of both governments and must enjoy peculiar misery, a fit reward for their diabolical conduct.

There is some change in the disposition of our forces going on, but all such facts and information I can never give specifically without violating the confidence and courtesy of commanding officers. It is frequently very injudicious to make public certain information that the enemy might use to advantage, and I always endeavor to refrain from it. What I may know myself and what should be published, are two things. Many however do not restrain themselves in this way. Nor can it be my province or privilege to send you daily such items and dispatches as you are better able to get otherwise. My communications are necessarily different.

KINSTON, May 4, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: A friend has shown me a late No. of the Observer (I do not see the Observer regularly when moving about) in which is a card from "Dan ——" that requires notice.

I do not remember the exact words in the case of "Dan," but I know that no insulting or disrespectful remark was used, and certainly nothing but a joke was intended. I have always had high respect for "Dan," and would not do him injustice intentionally, and regret that he misconstrues my motives. The *facts* of the case, however, as far as I know, justify my statement. I spent some time in Iverson's Brigade last winter and heard several officers say that "Dan's" furlough was returned from Gen. Hill endorsed: "Respectfully disapproved—Shooters before tooters," or words of the same meaning. Indeed this incident was a subject of remark, and was regarded by all, except "Dan," as a good joke. Although "Dan" is mad with Gen. Hill he should not pour out his wrath upon "Long Grabs," who only made "an effort to be funny" by playfully alluding to an occurrence already public. "Dan" says he was only with the band two or three times at Senior Speaking. Now, "Dan's" memory is treacherous. Many a night did he bother me from my Greek by blowing and squeaking in the old South Building. Of course "Dan" attended to other things too, though music is certainly highly honorable and desirable. Many would not have noticed the matter, and some would have merely requested explanation. But "Dan" gets angry and uses harsh words at an imaginary wrong. The public must overlook this sudden *lapsus iræ* of "Dan," owing to his extreme youthfulness. He is a very clever fellow, and although unfortunate in this display of weakness, he means no harm by it. If "Dan" is willing, we will take a drink precisely at 12 M. on the 20th of this month (each one wherever he may then be) and "drap" the thing; or we will fight with 10 inch Columbiads—distance, 8 feet. If "Dan" don't do one or the other and "dry up," and quit his big dictionary words and latin, I will make a "long grab" that way—reaching even from "Dan to Be-ersheeba"—and destroy him.

The enemy has rebuilt the rail road over half way to Kinston, and it *is* said they have a Rail Road Monitor—an iron-clad concern that is run out occasionally to shell the woods with. Profitable experiment. Our picket lines are the same as heretofore. It is a common thing for the enemy to dash up in force and attack our pickets. Their only object in this seems to be the cutting off or capture of detachments of our force. The only tactics they seem capable of is to sneak round, strike slyly and cowardly, and then run for dear life till out of harm's way.

Some gentlemen are here from Newbern to negotiate arrangements with our officials for the removal of all families and citizens from Newbern who will not take the oath. The Provost Marshal in Newbern told them he wanted transportation for seventy families. This will take nearly all the balance of the population of the town. I suppose three-fourths of the people have left long before this. Here is conclusive evidence of the heroic devotion and loyalty of the Eastern people to our cause. These are mostly mechanics and working people in limited circumstances. I hope these outraged and unfortunate people may find a ready welcome. In the name of humanity I hope they will not be treated with such indifference and contempt as has in some cases been shown toward other "highfalutin refugees." I have been reliably informed that Caldwell and Wilkes counties afford superior advantages to refugees at this time. That section is not crowded with an exiled population, and produce, provisions, farms, and other accommodations, are said to exist in good abundance and on good terms. Besides, more farm labor is very much desired there now. Cannot subscriptions of money or provisions be raised for the benefit of such of these people as may need aid till they can get located and employed? They have lost all, but must live. Who says and how much? LONG GRABS.

FROM THE NORTH.

Important from Missouri.—The New York World of the 1st inst. has the following paragraph about Price and Missouri:

The long threatened Confederate invasion of Missouri has, it seems, really commenced. Gen. Sterling Price is actually in that State with an army—how large or in what state of efficiency is not known, but he is a leader to be dreaded no matter what force he has with him. It is fortunate for the Union cause that Jeff. Davis has had a prejudice against Price and has kept him in the back-ground since the war commenced. Had it not been so, matters might now have had a very different and much worse appearance on the other side of the Mississippi. The proportions of this new invasion are not as yet known. Several towns have, however, been captured, and Governor Gamble seems to be alarmed, as he has called out the militia of the southern counties for thirty days service, to beat back the Confederate forces. The Union cause is fortunate in having two very capable officers—Generals Herron and Blunt—in command in Missouri. They are skillful, vigorous and brave, and if they have troops enough will easily save that great State from devastation by the Confederate forces.

An alarm in Pennsylvania.—The N. Y. Herald of the 1st has several letters giving accounts of the rebel movements on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Cavalry forces made their appearance simultaneously at several places on the road, extending a distance of 100 miles, and tore up the road so as to stop all transportation upon it. It was supposed to be Jackson with 20,000 men, and that he was going to invade Pennsylvania, which caused great consternation. One letter says:—

During yesterday the rebels in considerable force were moving towards Grafton. The rebels who had taken possession of Clarksburg on Monday were reinforced on Monday night, and yesterday morning commenced moving northward. They crossed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Mannington, fifty miles east of Wheeling, and burned the railroad bridge there, and proceeded to Morgantown, near the Pennsylvania State line. From thence they marched into Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where they were understood to have been last evening. Their force was stated at ten thousand troops; but this is probably an exaggeration, unless they contemplate moving direct on Pittsburg, which is not impossible.

The utmost excitement prevails at Wheeling and Pittsburg, and also at Parkersburg; the people at each place fearing an attack from the enemy whose strength is, as usual, greatly magnified. There is some ground for the theory also, that all of their movements east of Grafton were feints, calculated to draw all of our troops to points east of that place, while they are throwing a heavy body of troops towards Pittsburg.

The military authorities have authorized the statement to be made that the rebel troops who are marching in or towards Pennsylvania are in a trap, and that the military arrangements have been so perfected that their capture is deemed certain. Your readers will laugh at that, as they ought to. The rebels never run into traps. When they have accomplished the object for which they invaded Pennsylvania, they will retire in safety to Virginia. I make this statement because I know the facts in relation to it. Let events decide who is the best informed.

The Yankee "Two Years' Men."—The Northern papers are filled with notices of the return and mustering out of service of such and such regiments whose term of enlistment had expired. The New York Times says:

Two of the regiments of New York two years volunteers were mustered out of General Hooker's army on Thursday last. Other of these regiments will continue to drop from the service every few days until the 17th June, when the last of them will be mustered out of service.

Some people are afraid that the return of these regiments will so weaken Hooker's army as to make active and effective operations impossible. This is not so. We do not suppose that in the whole of the thirty-seven returning New York regiments (we do not speak of those from other States) there are now more than between ten and twelve thousand men, and even these will not be taken from Hooker's army; and as an official report, published by authority the other day, magnanimously informed the rebels and us that Hooker had a strength of 159,328, it will be seen that the loss of the two years regiments ought not to furnish an excuse for inaction.

NOTICE.

State of North Carolina, Montgomery County.

THE Executors to the Will of Benj'n Rush, dec'd, having had a settlement of the Estate of the deceased, hereby notify the heirs, W. C. Rush, M. J. Rush, T. H. Rush, Rob't Williams and the Heirs of J. D. Rush, dec'd, (being non-residents of this State,) that they are ready to make a final settlement with them of the balance due, and if application should not be made by them for settlement by the 1st Monday in July 1863, that the money will be deposited in the Clerk's Office.

C. H. RUSH, } Exr's.
A. F. RUSH, }

April 10, 1863. 21*9tpd

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on last Saturday night, my negro Man, ARNOLD, aged 20 or 25 years, dark copper color, common size, about 5 feet 7 or 10 inches high, formerly the property of D. L. Perkins, of Black Mingo, S. C., bought by me at Salisbury, N. C., on 1st January last. I am inclined to think said boy will endeavor to get to the Yankees, having been raised, I think, somewhere in Eastern North Carolina, perhaps Washington, or the said Perkins, I think, was formerly from Eastern North Carolina. Said boy worked, or was hired a part of last year, to Arnold & Cooley, Wadesboro', N. C. I will give the above reward for his confinement so that I get him again.

Ranaway, also with said boy, a negro Man, ELLICK, 25 or 30, black and stout built, 180 or 190 pounds weight, the property of John Spencer, or the widow Spencer, of Anson county, N. C. Said negroes may be in company.

Address, Norwood's, Stanly Co N. C. Spencer's address, Lilesville, Anson, North Carolina.

ROWLAND HARRIS.

Feb'y 5. 3*tf

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term, 1863.

Daniel McNatt *vs.* W. W. Gunn.

Original Attachment Levied on the undivided interest of the Defendant, W. W. Gunn, in and to the following Slaves, to-wit: Milly, Jack, Bell and Bable.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that W. W. Gunn, the Defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement by made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy or Judgment will be rendered pro confesso against him.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Feb'y 1863.

21*6tpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, C. C. C.

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Sampson county, a negro man who says is name is ANDY, and that he belongs to Solomon Cowan of Va., and formerly belonged to Mr. H. D. Lewis of Sampson county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN A. OATES, Shff.

April 20, 1863. 23*tf

Bank of Fayetteville,
15th APRIL, 1863.

THE Annual Meeting of Stockholders will take place at the Hall of the Bank, on Monday the 18th day of May next at 11 o'clock, A. M.

20*td] W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

WAR NEWS.

From Tennessee.—CHATTANOOGA, May 4.—A heavy force of Federals have crossed the Cumberland river at Celina, near the Kentucky line, under cover of their artillery, and attacked Col. Hamilton's forces, who, being inferior in number, without artillery, fell back to a hill where he made a stand, and after several hours hard fighting, repulsed the enemy, killing 10, and wounding 19. Our loss 2 killed and 3 wounded. The Yankees on retreating through Celina burned the place. Col. Hamilton pursued them to Tompkinsville, Ky., and destroyed most of that town.

Brilliant Exploit of Forrest in Georgia.—A dispatch to the Rebel, of the 4th of May, dated Rome, Ga., May 4, via Dalton, says Gen. Forrest has accomplished the most brilliant fight of the war. On yesterday, he captured Col Straits' entire command, consisting of 1600 infantry, having pursued them from Courtland, Ala., and captured them two miles from the Georgia line and twenty miles from Rome. The fighting was incessant for five days and nights. Forrest's loss was ten men killed and forty wounded. His reception in Rome yesterday was triumphant. An ovation was given him and a salute of twenty guns was fired, and the ladies welcomed him with smiles and tears of gratitude.

From the Southwest.—JACKSON, MISS., May 4.—The Extra Mississippian says that Gen. Bowen has fallen back from his position at Grand Gulf in consequence of being attacked by overwhelming numbers, and outflanked, the 31st Louisiana being captured while fighting desperately. The loss was very heavy on both sides. Gen. Bowen now occupies a position East of Grand Gulf, and South of Bayou Pierre, with Fort Gibson between him and the enemy.

The enemy is reported at Pontotoc 7000 strong, intending to march on Meridian via Columbus.

Yankee Transport burned.—VICKSBURG, May 4.—A Yankee boat with two barges in tow, loaded with medical stores and rations for the army below, attempting to run our batteries at night, was set on fire by our guns, and was burned to the water's edge. The crew was taken off by our skiffs and brought here.

From New Orleans.—JACKSON, Miss., May 4.—In the New Orleans True Delta, of the 28th ult., the editor predicts that the United States is on the eve of a war with Great Britain and France.

Georgia Crops.—P. W. A. writes from the interior of the State to the Savannah Republican:

The corn and grain crops are exceedingly promising. The wheat, oat and barley crops look remarkably thrifty, and the prospect is good for an abundant yield. Thus far, the wheat is singularly free of rust. It is believed that less land was sown down in small grain last Fall and Winter than usual, owing to the scarcity and high prices of seed wheat and oats, but the quality of the land is better than that generally devoted to these crops, and hence the yield, in the absence of future disaster, will be equal to the demands of the army and the people.

"Thus far I have not heard of a single individual who has planted as much as three acres in cotton to the hand. Some persons have not planted more than enough for domestic purposes; others about one acre to the hand, and others still about two and two and a half acres. From all I have seen and heard, I can safely estimate the average quantity of land planted in cotton in this part of the State, at from two to two and a half acres to the full hand. All the available land not devoted to cotton and small grain, has been planted in corn, and with propitious seasons, a most bountiful crop may be anticipated."

A New Way to tell the age of a Horse.—We met yesterday a gentleman who gave us a piece of information in regard to ascertaining the age of a horse, after he or she has passed the ninth year, which was new to us, and will be, we are sure, to many of our readers. It is this:—After the horse is nine years old, a wrinkle comes on the eyelid, at the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year thereafter he has one well defined wrinkle for each year over nine. If, for instance, the horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve; if four, thirteen. Add the number of wrinkles to nine, and you will always get it. Our informant is confident this sign will never fail. As a good many people have horses over nine, it is easily tried. If true, the horse jockeys must give up their trade. That's a wrinkle.—*Pet. Express.*

Resigned.—The following officers have recently resigned:

Lieut. Col. Forney George, 18th Reg't; Capt. John Boothe, 19th Reg't; Capt. D. F. Summey, A. Q. M., 16th Reg't; Capt. Charles R. Lindsey, 31st Reg't; Capt. W. B. Kivett, Co. M, 22d Reg't.

The Capture of Charleston.—Chief Engineer Wood, United States Navy, now on duty in connection with iron-clad vessels, has made a proposition to the Secretary of the Navy to the following effect, viz: He offers to take a Monitor up the harbor of Charleston, removing on his way, any obstructions that may impede the progress of ships. Or, if the Department only desires the destruction of Fort Sumter, he will accomplish that. A State Senator of California, who enjoys to a large degree the confidence of engineers, also offers to accompany Mr. Wood on the important expedition named. I understood that the President and Secretary Welles look on the proposition with favor, but the action of the Government is, of course, not known.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Why Gen. Hill did not take Washington.—Gen. Garnett is the Virginia officer alluded to in the following extract from a letter to the Salisbury Watchman from Tarboro':—

"I have been informed by several officers, who were present at the siege, that the place might have been taken with very little trouble at first, if the officer in charge of the attacking party had used that energy and determination which marks the proud career of his commander. He spared neither himself nor his men in the terrible battles in Virginia, yet when a General of that vain boasting and self-important State is ordered to charge a work manned by 1,200 Federals with a force of 3,000, he advances in sight of the works and sits down, and when asked by his commander why he did not make the attack, replies, the works are too strong. While this was going on Gen. Pettigrew met the enemy, 7,500, at Blount's creek, and with less than one-third of their force, repulsed and drove them back."

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all persons from trading for a DUE-BILL made payable to W. J. Boggan by me for ($1256) twelve hundred and fifty-six dollars, given January 26th, 1863, with a credit of eleven hundred dollars. Date of credit not remembered. The above Due bill has been fraudulently obtained and I am determined not to pay it. R. A. ANDREWS.

April 18, 1863. 23*3tpd

$50 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me of my girl SARAH, or $10 to any person who may kill her. She is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of W. Royals, Sr., of Sampson county. Said girl is light copper color, supposed to weigh 140; large breast and wide mouth; about 18 years old. THOS. UNDERWOOD.

Newton Grove, Sampson Co., April 20. 23*3tpd

North Carolina Factory Goods Wanted.

WANTED to purchase North Carolina FACTORY GOODS, Sheetings, Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Stripes, Plaids and Cotton Yarns, (for retail trade of Johnston County.) Payment made in cotton delivered on the N. C. R. R., if preferred to money. Manufacturers who wish to procure cotton would do well to address me at Smithfield, Johnston Co., N. C.

W. H. AVERA, Smithfield, N. C.

March 4, 1863.

N. B. I have contracted to deliver a lot of Bacon in Fayetteville for Cotton Yarns. Those who wish can get a limited supply for 25 per cent. on cost, by delivering Bacon at my store. Iron, Sugar and Tobacco in store for sale for cash or produce. 9*3mpd